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STATE OF WYOMING

OFFICE OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL
DIVISION OF CRIMINAL IDENTIFICATION

WYOMING'S JUVENILE JUSTICE SYSTEM: DATA, PROCESS, AND FINDINGS

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CENTER FOR CRIMINAL JUSTICE RESEARCH

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- BOARD OF CHARITIES AND REFORM
- CASPER - JUVENILE PROBATION SERVICES
- CHEYENNE - YOUTH ALTERNATIVES PROGRAM
- COURT ADMINISTRATOR'S OFFICE, STATE
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- GOVERNOR'S OFFICE OF HIGHWAY SAFETY
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- HIGHWAY DEPARTMENT, STATE
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- NATRONA - JUVENILE PROBATION SERVICES
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* ALPHABETICAL ORDER

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

AND

GENERAL FINDINGS

Executive Summary

The primary impetus behind this study was the realization that while something loosely referred to as a "Juvenile Justice System" did indeed exist, outside of those agencies and individuals responsible, little was known about the operation of, or children processed through that particular system.

Within this modest effort, therefore, are to be found the data and attending analyses which speak to some of the basic issues concerning juveniles in Wyoming.

Owing largely to the chosen methodology, there are several limitations which contribued to the rather moderate scope. Some of the restrictions could not be avoided, others occurred as a result of the topic: First, by definition, the study is limited to approximately twenty-five to thirty percent of the population; secondly, official records where used as the data sources for at least two reasons, 1.) accessibility, and 2.) because they denote "official attention" (at least in a majority of cases); thirdly, a keen interest has developed in recent years over the "juvenile justice system", which contributed to use of the criminal justice system as the focal point of this study. Finally, use of criminal justice data was felt to be reasonably reliable due largely to the "official" nature of the system. Obviously, we cannot hope to illuminate every bureaucratic "nook & cranny" wherein children mightreside (even briefly), this should not, however, seriously erode the integrity of purpose: Assessing the magnitude of recorded juvenile contacts.

ONE FINAL NOTE; METHODOLOGICAL PURITY COULD NOT BE SERIOUSLY ENTERTAINED AS A MAJOR LIMITING FACTOR - MUCH OF THE DATA HEREIN PRESENTED IS THE RESULT OF MANY HOURS OF REANALYZING OFFICIAL RECORDS/REPORTS, SPOT-CHECKS OF ACCUMULATED RECORDS, AND UNSCIENTIFICALLY ENOUGH, PERSONAL OBSERVATIONS BY PROFESSIONALS PRIVY TO THE INTERNAL WORKINGS OF MANY AGENCIES.

RECOMMENDATIONS

"JUVENILE JUSTICE IS A GOVERNMENTAL SECTOR THAT PECULIARLY... LACKS THE REGULARIZED AND COMPREHENSIVE INFORMATION PROCEDURES REQUISITE FOR EITHER POLICY-MAKING OR PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION. IT IS DIFFICULT TO THINK OF ANY OTHER SECTOR OF GOVERNMENT WHERE SO LITTLE INFORMATION IS ROUTINELY AND SYSTEMATICALLY GENERATED, REPORTED ON AND ANALYZED FOR USE IN PLANNING AND ADMINISTRATION."

SO STATED SEVERAL RESEARCHERS AND POLICY-MAKERS IN A 1976 ISSUE OF JUVENILE JUSTICE DIGEST. IN ORDER TO MAKE REALISTIC DECISIONS ABOUT DELINQUENCY, NEGLECT, AND SO FORTH, POLICYMAKERS MUST (OR SHOULD) BE IN POSSESSION OF ACCURATE AND TIMELY DATA WHICH ADDRESSES BOTH THE SIZE AND COST OF SUCH PROBLEMS. IT SHOULD ALSO BE NOTED THAT THE JUVENILE JUSTICE SYSTEM DOES NOT (NOR SHOULD IT) OPERATE IN ISOLATION FROM THE LARGER ADULT SYSTEM, AND FREQUENTLY THE TWO OVERLAP: LARGER JURISDICTIONS HAVE CREATED PARALLEL JUVENILE SYSTEMS WITH SEPARATE JUVENILE COURTS AND JUVENILE INSTITUTIONS. MOST, HOWEVER, SIMPLY PROCESS

JUVENILES (UNDER A MODIFIED SET OF RULES) THROUGH THE SAME SYSTEM AS ADULTS.

WITHOUT DETAILING THE INADEQUACIES OF JUVENILE INFORMATION IN WYOMING - WHICH WOULD SERVE NO USEFUL PURPOSE - IT WOULD PERHAPS BE MORE APPROPRIATE TO OUTLINE DATA ELEMENTS THAT COULD, (1) GIVE A MUCH MORE DETAILED "PICTURE" OF JUVENILES COMING IN CONTACT WITH THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM, AND, (2) PROVIDE DATA MORE SENSITIVE TO CHANGES IN THE CHARACTERISTICS AND COMPOSITION OF THAT GROUP. THE FOLLOWING IS A PARTIAL LIST OF SUCH INFORMATION ELEMENTS.

A.) LIVING ARRANGEMENTS

BOTH NATURAL PARENTS	RELATIVES
MOTHER/FATHER ONLY	INDEPENDENT
FOSTER CARE	INSTITUTION
GROUP CARE	OTHER

B.) CUSTODY STATUS - SAME BREAKDOWN AS ABOVE (A.)

C.) OCCUPATION.

D.) REASON FOR REFERRAL/CONTACT

GENERAL CATEGORIES INCLUDE:

- CRIMINAL OFFENSE (SPECIFIED)
- RUNAWAY
- CURFEW
- UNGOVERNABLE
- PROBATION/PAROLE VIOLATIONS

SPECIAL PROCEEDINGS (DEFINED)

ADMINISTRATIVE ACTIONS (DEFINED)

E.) SOURCE OF REFERRAL

SELF (WALK-IN)	POLICE
FAMILY	PROBATION OFFICER
SCHOOL	NEIGHBOR
COURT	SOCIAL WELFARE AGENCY
HEATLH AGENCY	CHURCH

F.) INTAKE DECISION

ADJUST & DISMISS

REFER TO OTHER AGENCY

INTERSTATE COMPACT

TRANSFER (TO ADULT COURT, FOR EXAMPLE)

FORMAL COURT PROCESS

DIVERSION TO SPECIAL PROGRAM

G.) IF DETAINED, WHY?

DANGER TO SELF/SOCIETY

PARENTS REFUSED CUSTODY

PARENTS UNAVAILABLE

CHILD REFUSES TO LEAVE

PENDING ACTIONS

DETAINER

H.) TYPE OF HEARING

INFORMAL	DISPOSITIONAL
TEMPORARY CUSTODY	TRANSFER

DETENTION REVIEW

ADJUDICATORY SPECIAL

I.) DISPOSITION

PETITION DENIED/WITHDRAWN

DISMISSED

TRANSFER TO OTHER COURT/OTHER AGENCY

INSTITUTIONALIZATION

DIVERSION TO SPECIAL PROGRAM (SPECIFY)

RESTITUTION/FINE

COUNSELING

REHABILITATION

CUSTODY ORDER

PROBATION/PAROLE REVOKED

SUSPENDED PROCESS

J.) PLACEMENT

OWN HOME

OTHER HOME (SPECIFY)

INSTITUTION

HOSPITAL

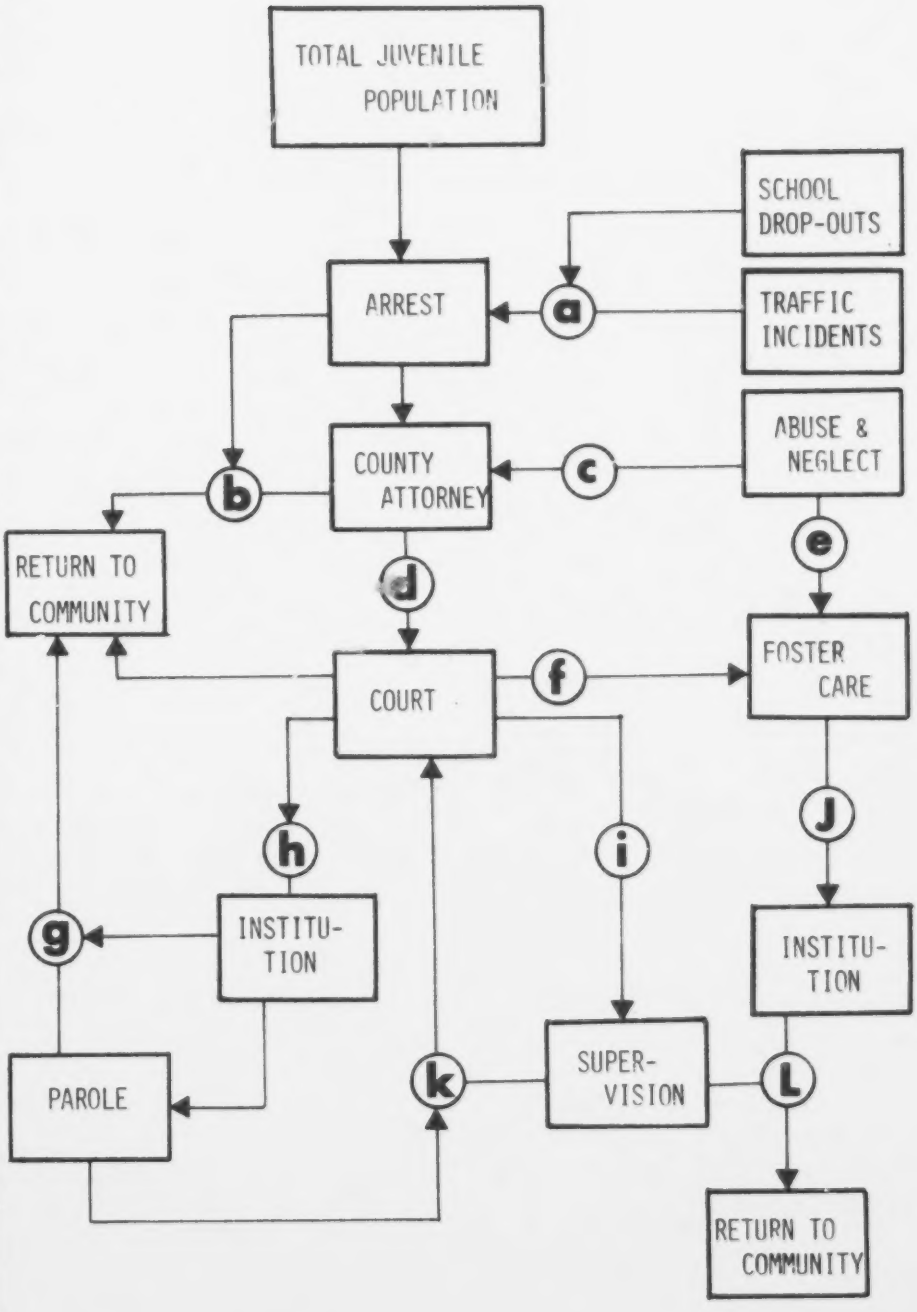
PRIVATE INSTITUTION

GRANTED, THE ABOVE LIST IS NOT EXHAUSTIVE , HOWEVER, IF SUCH DATA WERE SYSTEMATICALLY COLLECTED AND ANALYZED BY A CENTRAL REPOSITORY TYPE CONFIGURATION, "PATCHWORK" TYPE RESEARCH WOULD NOT BE NECESSARY. MOREOVER, THE TIME AND RESOURCES NEEDED TO COMPILE THE INFORMATION WOULD BE GREATLY REDUCED - ACCURACY WOULD BE ENHANCED - AND ANALYSES WOULD BE MORE DETAILED.

FLOW CHART SUMMARY

IN AN ATTEMPT TO GRAPHICALLY REPRESENT THE OVERALL COMPLEXITY OF THE JUVENILE SYSTEM IN WYOMING, THE FOLLOWING FLOW CHART SETS FORTH THE MANY PATHS THAT, ONCE IN THE SYSTEM, A JUVENILE MIGHT CONCEIVABLY TAKE. SEVERAL METHODOLOGICAL CAUTIONS ARE ADVANCED: (1) IN THE INTEREST OF ACCOMMODATING A SINGLE PAGE OF PAPER, THE SYSTEM HAS BEEN SOMEWHAT SIMPLIFIED; (2) BECAUSE FLOW CHARTS REQUIRE A CERTAIN AMOUNT OF "LOGIC" IN THEIR FLOW, NOT ALL ARROWS THAT SHOULD BE INCLUDED APPEAR ON THE CHART AND SOME ARE TWO-WAY PATHS; (3) ALL OF THE "ACTORS' (AGENCIES, ETC.) THAT APPEAR WERE DERIVED FROM THE RESEARCH THAT CREATED THIS REPORT, THEREFORE, SOMETHING OR SOMEONE MAY HAVE BEEN INADVERTENTLY OMITTED; AND, (4) NO ATTEMPT WILL BE MADE TO EXPLAIN WHY SOME OF THE RELATIONSHIPS PRESENTED EXIST - IN OTHER WORDS, THE FACT THAT MOST ACTIONS PASS THROUGH THE COURT AT ONE TIME OR ANOTHER WILL BE PRESENTED AS ONLY THAT, NO JUDGMENT WILL BE RENDERED AS TO WHETHER IT IS RIGHT, WRONG, EFFICIENT, OR INEFFICIENT.

BEGINNING WITH THE TOTAL JUVENILE POPULATION, THE FIRST SIGNIFICANT POINT OF ENTRY (OR CONTACT) IS ARREST; (a) FEEDS INTO ARREST FOR TWO REASONS: (1) SOME RESEARCH FINDINGS SUGGEST THAT JUVENILES WHO HAVE DROPPED OUT OF SCHOOL ARE MORE LIKELY TO BE ARRESTED - PERHAPS THEY ARE MORE VISIBLE DURING SCHOOL HOURS WHEN MOST CHILDREN ARE NOT ON THE STREETS; AND, (1) THEIR OPPORTUNITY TO COMIT AN OFFENSE


TOTAL JUVENILE POPULATION
SCHOOL DROP-OUTS
ARREST
a
TRAFFIC INCIDENTS
ABUSE & NEGLECT
COUNTY ATTORNEY
b
c
RETURN TO COMMUNITY
d
e
FOSTER CARE
COURT
f
h
i
J
g
INSTITU-TION
INSTITU-TION
PAROLE
k
SUPER-VISION
L
RETURN TO COMMUNITY

IS INCREASED (WHETHER FROM ECONOMIC NEED OR BOREDOM) BECAUSE THEY ARE NOT BEING SUPERVISED. TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS MAY RESULT IN AN ARREST (AS MIGHT A SERIOUS MOVING VIOLATION - DRIVING UNDER THE INFLUENCE, FOR EXAMPLE) AND, THEREFORE, THAT GROUP BECOMES A POTENTIAL SOURCE OF ARRESTS.

DURING THE NORMAL COURSE OF EVENTS, POLICE CAN ELECT TO TAKE ONE OF TWO ACTIONS: (1) TURN THE CASE OVER TO THE PROSECUTING ATTORNEY FOR FURTHER ACTION, OR, (2) RELEASE THE JUVENILE WITH A WARNING (b), IN WHICH CASE HE/SHE RETURNS TO THE COMMUNITY AND THE GENERAL JUVENILE POPULATION. ABUSE & NEGLECT CASES (c) MAY BE TURNED OVER TO THE PROSECUTING ATTORNEY FOR WHATEVER ACTION MAY BE DEEMED APPROPRIATE, HOWEVER, EMERGENCY SHELTER CARE (e) CAN BE USED FOR UP TO 72 HOURS IN ABUSE/NEGLECT CASES - CUSTODY OR PETITION ACTIONS FOLLOW THE SAME ROUTE (d) AS JUVENILES BEING TRIED FOR CRIMES: BOTH MUST PROCEED TO COURT. BY REFUSING TO PROSECUTE THE JUVENILE RETURNS TO THE COMMUNITY (b).

COURT ALTERNATIVES VARY WIDELY: AS WITH THE POLICE OR PROSECUTOR, THE COURT MAY ALSO DISMISS THE CHARGES AND RETURN THE CHILD TO THE COMMUNITY; THE COURT MAY ALSO REMOVE THE CHILD TO SOME TYPE OF FOSTER CARE ARRANGEMENT (f); COMMUNITY SUPERVISION (i) - WHICH INCLUDES DIVERSION TO LOCAL LEVEL PROBATION PROGRAMS OR, CONVICTION AND SENTENCING TO PROBATION: FINALLY, ANY JUVENILE, ONCE CONVICTED, CAN BE SENTENCED TO THE APPROPRIATE JUVENILE INSTITUTION (h) (IF CONVICTED AS AN ADULT, HOWEVER, INCARCERATION IN THE STATE PENITENTIARY IS POSSIBLE).

UNACCEPTABLE BEHAVIOR IN A FOSTER CARE ARRANGEMENT CAN RESULT IN BEING SENT TO AN INSTITUTION AS WELL - STATE OR PRIVATE, AND SOME DO GO DIRECTLY FROM COURT ADJUDICATION TO AN INSTITUTIONAL SETTING (J) FROM EITHER THE INSTITUTIONAL SETTING OR COMMUNITY SUPERVISION, A (L) JUVENILE MAY BE RETURNED TO THE COMMUNITY, HOWEVER, HE/SHE MAY ALSO BE RETURNED TO THE COURT (k) FROM PROBATION OR PAROLE (NORMALLY FOR VIOLATIONS).

DIRECT INSTITUTIONAL PLACEMENT FOR SERIOUS OFFENSES (h), ALSO RESULTS IN EVENTUAL RELEASE EITHER TO PAROLE STATUS, FOSTER CARE, PARENTS (OR EVEN TRANSFER TO ANOTHER INSTITUTION), AT ANY RATE RELEASE INTO THE COMMUNITY (g) WILL BE ACCOMPLISHED. THAT, IN A NUTSHELL, IS A GENERAL OVERVIEW OF THE JUVENILE SYSTEM - MUCH DETAIL HAS BEEN OMITTED IN FAVOR OF UNCOMPLICATING A SOMEWHAT OBSCURE SERIES OF EVENTS.

THE "SUMMARY OF FINDINGS" AND "JUVENILE CONTACT CHART," WHICH FOLLOW THIS SECTION, PROVIDE CORRESPONDING FREQUENCIES FOR MANY OF THE INTERACTIONS DISPLAYED IN THE PRECEEDING FLOW CHART. IN THE FUTURE, AS DATA COLLECTING PROCEDURES BECOME MORE REFINED AND SOPHISTICATED, SO TOO WILL THE ABILITY TO STATE EXACTLY HOW MANY JUVENILES ARE PROCESSED THROUGH ANY GIVEN POINT IN THE SYSTEM.

A Summary Of Findings

I.) With respect to all arrests (part I and part II), juveniles account for about 25% statewide: this breaks down to less than 1% of ALL violent offense arrests; 5% of ALL property offense arrests; and 19% of ALL part II offense arrests. As a group, juveniles account for approximately 38% of all serious felony arrests in Wyoming - most of which are for property-type offenses (93%).

II.) When evaluated in terms of arrests per 1,000 population at risk - a juvenile arrest is a relatively rare-event: Statewide, in 1978, there were approximately 35 juvenile arrests per 1,000 juveniles (26 of which were for part II offenses) - this, compared to 1975 (37 per 1,000), results in about a 6% DECLINE.

III.) Even though male and female juveniles represent almost identical proportions of that population group, they differ remarkably with respect to the proportion of arrests: In 1973, there were 1,018 female juvenile arrests, or 27% of all juvenile arrests; 58% of known status offenses (runaways & curfew) were committed by females in 1978.

In the probation/parole statistics, another difference emerges: Only 14% of juvenile PROBATIONERS were female in 1978, however, 54% of juvenile PAROLEES were female during the same year.

IV.) The proportion of committments to the three state juvenile institutions has risen over time: Children's Home is up 52% from 1974 to 1978; Girl's School is up 32% from 1976 to 1978, and the Industrial Institute increased 34% in 1978 over 1974.

V.) Statewide, in 1973, approximately 2 out of every 10 juveniles under 17 years of age came in contact with services provided by the Community Mental Health Centers. Repeat contacts were impossible to differentiate).

VI.) Children gaining official attention as abused or neglected has increased substantially since 1971: 109 reports in 1971 versus 1346 in 1978, or, a 1,594% increase (1971 to 1978). Substantiated reports show a fairly steady trend of 50%, with the exception of 1978 which dropped to 37%. The Criminal Justice System is identified as a reporting agent in an average of 13% of all reported abuse/neglect cases; non-relatives account for the highest share - 22%.

VII.) In April 1979, there were approximately 383 children in a foster care arrangement of some type: 64% in regular foster care; 12% sought emergency care; 6% were out-of-state; and 19% were under some type of private institutional care. While average age varies from county to county, the overall average age for a foster care placement is 10.5 years old.

VIII.) On the average, the employment rate per 1,000 juveniles (14 to 18 years old) has risen since 1974 approximately 30%. As an aside, in six major jurisdictions, employment and arrest rates went in opposite directions: In other words, employment went up 50% (Albany county) and the arrest rate declined 42% (Albany county) between 1974 and 1978. Not enough data were available to draw any cause/effect conclusions.

IX.) Drop-out rates in some jurisdictions have increased dramatically- 165% in Fremont county between 1974 and 1978. Interestingly enough, the juvenile arrest rate for Fremont county declined 27% between 1975 and 1978. As with employment data, cause/effect interactions could not be identified.

X.) EVEN THOUGH THE RATE OF JUVENILES OBTAINING DRIVER'S LICENSES DECLINED 9.5% IN 1978 OVER 1974, THE RATE OF SERIOUS JUVENILE TRAFFIC VIOLATIONS PER 1,000 JUVENILE DRIVERS INCREASED 50% OVER THE SAME PERIOD. JUVENILES ACCOUNT FOR APPROXIMATELY 14% OF NEW LICENSES, HOWEVER, THEY ACCOUNT FOR ROUGHLY 19% OF ALL RECORDED VIOLATIONS. JUVENILE DRIVERS ACCOUNT FOR ABOUT 20% OF ALL ACCIDENTS STATEWIDE - WHICH HAS INCREASED ALMOST 9% SINCE 1974.

EXHIBIT A: JUVENILE CONTACT CHART

	ABSOLUTE FREQUENCY	SEE REFERENCE PARAGRAPH:	REMARKS
JUVENILE POPULATION AT RISK:	0-18 YRS: 164,474 6-18 YRS: 110,590	A	BECAUSE SOME JUVENILE AREAS HAVE NARROWER AGE RANGES (14-18, FOR EXAMPLE), TWO POPULATION TOTALS ARE PRESENTED; OTHER TOTALS ARE IDENTIFIED WHEN USED.
AVERAGE MONTHLY NUMBER OF ARRESTS OF JUVENILES:	426	B	NOTE: MANY MONTHLY AVERAGE FIGURES WERE COMPUTED UTILIZING DATA FOR THE FIRST FOUR MONTHS OF 1979 (JAN. TO APRIL).
AVERAGE MONTHLY PLACEMENT TO STATE PROBATION:	19	C	DATA WERE NOT AVAILABLE TO DETERMINE WHAT NUMBER OF JUVENILES USE CITY/COUNTY SERVICES (OR YOUTH ALTERNATIVES).
AVERAGE MONTHLY PLACEMENT TO THREE STATE JUVENILE INSTITUTIONS:	W.I.I.: 10 W.G.S.: 7 W.C.H.: 9	D	WYOMING INDUSTRIAL INSTITUTE WYOMING GIRL'S SCHOOL WYOMING CHILDREN'S HOME
AVERAGE MONTHLY TOTAL TO PAROLE:	11	E	BASED ON STATE PROBATION/PAROLE DATA BASE.
AVERAGE MONTHLY SUBSTANTIATED ABUSE/NEGLECT CASES:	57	F	THE AVERAGE PERCENT OF CASES SUBSTANTIATED IN 1978 WAS JUST UNDER 40% (37.3%).
AVERAGE MONTHLY TOTAL UNDER FOSTER CARE, BY TYPE CARE:	SHELTER: 45 INSTIT.: 67 REGULAR: 239	G	(NORMALLY OF AN EMERGENCY TYPE) (REFERS TO INSTITUTIONAL TYPE PLACEMENT)
AVERAGE MONTHLY CONTACTS MENTAL HEALTH:	185	H	LIMITED TO COMMUNITY MENTAL HEALTH CENTERS AND CATCHEMENT AREAS.
AVERAGE MONTHLY ACCIDENT/TRAFFIC VIOL.:	ACCIDENTS: 365 VIOLATIONS: 1013	I	WHERE A TICKET WAS ISSUED AFTER THE ACCIDENT, THERE MAY BE A DOUBLE COUNT.

REFERENCE PARAGRAPHS FOR JUVENILE CONTACT CHART
EXHIBIT A

BASED UPON VIRTUALLY ALL OF THE DATA ANALYSES COMPLETED IN THIS STUDY, THE SERIES OF JUVENILE-CONTACT POINTS IN EXHIBIT A WERE DEVELOPED, HOWEVER, EVEN THIS IS NOT COMPLETE. (SCHOOL DROP-OUT RATES & UNEMPLOYMENT DATA ARE ABSENT FROM THE CONTACT CHART). BELOW, THEN, ARE PARAGRAPHS A THROUGH I, PROVIDING CURSORY ANALYSES AND EXPLANATIONS.

PARAGRAPH A: QUITE OBVIOUSLY THE TOTAL NUMBER OF JUVENILES DOES NOT REPRESENT ANY KIND OF CONTACT POINT. IT DOES, HOWEVER, PROVIDE THE POPULATION-AT-RISK TOTALS USED THROUGHOUT THIS REPORT - THE ONLY TOTAL NOT PRESENTED ON THE CHART IS THAT OF 14 TO 18 YEARS OLD: 43887 (AGE RANGE FOR DRIVERS LICENSES; PARAGRAPH I.) MOREOVER, THE FIGURES PRESENTED IN PARAGRAPH A ARE 1979 POPULATION PROJECTIONS - EVEN THOUGH DATA ANALYSES, IN SOME SECTIONS, BEGIN WITH 1971. THIS WAS DONE TO PROVIDE AN ESTIMATION OF THE CONTACT POPULATION FOR USERS/READERS OF THIS REPORT. (APPROPRIATE YEAR TOTAL ARE USED WHEN OTHER THAN 1979.)

PARAGRAPH B: AVERAGE MONTHLY ARRESTS IS BASED ON JANUARY THROUGH APRIL 1979 FIGURES SUBMITTED BY WYOMING SHERIFFS AND POLICE DEPARTMENTS. A "ROUGH" ESTIMATE (CONSERVATIVE, TOO) MAY BE GENERATED BY SIMPLY MULTIPLYING 426 BY 12 (MONTHS), WHICH EQUALS 5112 - THIS COMPUTES TO A RATE PER 1,000 FOR JUVENILES 6 TO 18 YEARS OLD, OF 46.2. THIS RATE IS SOMEWHAT MISLEADING BECAUSE THERE IS VERY LITTLE LIKELIHOOD THAT JUVENILES BETWEEN 6 AND 9 WILL EVER BE FORMALLY ARRESTED (TAKEN INTO "PROTECTIVE CUSTODY", PERHAPS). THEREFORE, THE RATE PER 1,000 IS ACTUALLY HIGHER. ONE MIGHT ALSO USE THIS "RATE" TO ASSESS THE "CHANCES" OF BEING DETECTED. ASSUMING THAT ALL JUVENILES HAVE AN EQUAL CHANCE OF BEING DETECTED AFTER COMMISSION OF A CRIME, THE RATE OF ARREST SUGGESTS THAT THERE ARE ONLY 5 CHANCES IN 100 THEY WILL BE CAUGHT.

PARAGRAPH C: BASED UPON DATA PROVIDED BY THE STATE DEPARTMENT OF PROBATION AND PAROLE, AN AVERAGE OF 19 JUVENILES PER MONTH WERE PLACED ON STATE PROBATION BY WYOMING DISTRICT COURTS BETWEEN JANUARY AND APRIL 1979. THIS FIGURE PROVIDES INSIGHT INTO TWO OTHER CRIMINAL JUSTICE PROCESSES: (1) PART OF THE JUVENILE COURT CASELOAD, AND, (2) AN APPROXIMATE MEASURE OF ARRESTS-TO-CONVICTION RATIO, AT LEAST IN PART - WHEN COMBINED WITH PARAGRAPH D (BELOW), A FAIRLY ACCURATE ARREST/CONVICTION RATIO IS OBTAINED.

FOR ONLY PROBATION, THE RATE PER 100 ARRESTS, PER MONTH, (STATEWIDE) IS ROUGHLY 5/100: FOR EVERY ONE-HUNDRED ARRESTS EFFECTED, FIVE JUVENILES WILL GO OUT ON STATE PROBATION (ASSUMING CONVICTION). THIS RATE DOES NOT INCLUDE LOCAL (CITY OR COUNTY) PROBATION SERVICES, OR, YOUTH ALTERNATIVE PROGRAMS, PRIMARILY BECAUSE PARTICIPATION IN LOCALLY-BASED PROGRAMS DOES NOT REQUIRE CONVICTION (ONLY DETECTION). IT MIGHT BE OTHERWISE STATED THAT 5 OUT OF 100 ARRESTS RECEIVE "SERIOUS FORMAL ATTENTION" FROM THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM - AT LEAST UP TO THIS POINT.

PARAGRAPH D: THE AVERAGE MONTHLY COMMITTMENT TO THE THREE STATE JUVENILE INSTITUTIONS IS APPROXIMATELY 26 INDIVIDUALS. THERE IS NO CONVENIENT METHOD OF DETERMINING HOW MANY MAY HAVE BEEN IN BOTH THE CHILDRENS HOME AND ONE OF THE REMAINING TWO INSTITUTIONS IN THE SAME YEAR. BECAUSE TWO ARE NOT CO-EDUCATIONAL, THEIR TOTAL POPULATIONS CAN BE CONSIDERED MUTUALLY EXCLUSIVE AND NOT CREATE ERRORS VIA DOUBLE COUNTING.

BUILDING ON PARAGRAPH C (ABOVE), THE RATE OF TOTAL INCARCERATION PER 100 ARRESTS, PER MONTH, IS 6. COMBINING THIS WITH PROBATION DATA, WE HAVE APPROXIMATELY 11 JUVENILE ARRESTS OUT OF EVERY 100 RESULTING IN AN IDENTIFIABLE CONVICTION-RELATED DISPOSITION. AT THIS POINT, IT WOULD BE UNWISE TO STATE THAT THE JUVENILE CONVICTION RATE IS 11% - OTHER FACTORS NOT CURRENTLY

AVAILABLE, SHOULD BE EVALUATED: DIVERSION TO LOCAL PROBATION, MENTAL HEALTH UNITS, FOSTER CARE PLACEMENT (WHICH IS AVAILABLE IN TOTAL NUMBERS ONLY), AND OTHER SIMILAR PROGRAMS/SERVICES.

NOTE: ASSUME FOR THE SAKE OF ARGUMENT THAT THE CONVICTION-RATE WAS PERHAPS 35%, CONSIDER THE RAMIFICATIONS: BASED ON THE ABOVE PROPORTIONS, THIS WOULD MEAN THAT INSTEAD OF 47 ARRESTS-TO-CONVICTIONS PER MONTH (11% OF 426), THERE WOULD BE 149 ARRESTS-TO-CONVICTION. BREAKING THIS DOWN TO PROPORTION BY DISPOSITION, WE HAVE 42% TO PROBATION - OR 63 PER MONTH (756 PER YEAR), AND, THE REMAINDER TO THE THREE INSTITUTIONS PER MONTH - 86 (1032 PER YEAR). SUCH A CONVICTION RATE, COUPLED WITH THE LIMITED DISPOSITION ALTERNATIVES SUGGESTED HERE, INDICATES THAT EITHER THE 11% RATE IS CLOSE TO ACCURATE, OR, A MAJORITY OF JUVENILES ARE DISPOSED OF OUTSIDE THE CONFINES OF THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM.

PARAGRAPH E. AVERAGE NUMBER OF JUVENILES LEAVING STATE JUVENILE INSTITUTIONS AND PLACED ON SUPERVISED TEMPORARY PLACEMENT OR TRADITIONAL PAROLE. VIRTUALLY ALL RELEASES ARE ACCOMPLISHED THROUGH COURT ORDER, HOWEVER, DESTINATIONS VARY: FOR EXAMPLE, OF 111 RELEASES FROM THE CHILDREN'S HOME IN FY 1977, THE FOLLOWING "PLACEMENTS" ATTACHED:

43% RELEASED TO PARENTS.
23% CUSTODY RESUMED BY COURTS OR WELFARE.
13% RELEASED BY ACTION OF BOARD OF CHARITIES & REFORM.
15% RELEASED (OR TRANSFERRED) TO OTHER INSTITUTIONS (E.G. GIRL'S SCHOOLS, INDUSTRIAL INSTITUTE, ETC.).
5% RELEASED TO RELATIVES OR FOSTER CARE.

SIMILAR DATA ARE NOT READILY AVAILABLE WITH RESPECT TO THE GIRL'S SCHOOL OR INDUSTRIAL INSTITUTE. IT IS UNKNOWN WHETHER OR NOT SOME OF THE ABOVE RELEASES WERE ALSO ON SOME TYPE OF COMMUNITY SUPERVISION STATUS (PAROLE OR EVEN PROBATION).

PARAGRAPH F: THE 57 PER MONTH AVERAGE REFERS ONLY TO SUBSTANTIATED ABUSE/NEGLECT CASES. PRIOR TO 1978 THE PROPORTION OF SUBSTANTIATED CASES WAS HIGHER: 1976 SHOWED 52% SUBSTANTIATED; 47% IN 1977. THIS IS PERHAPS TO BE EXPECTED IF PEOPLE BECOME INCREASINGLY AWARE OF SUCH OCCURRENCES AND REPORT CASES THAT ARE "CLOSE", YET IMPOSSIBLE TO PROVE.

PARAGRAPH G: FOSTER CARE OFFERS A SITUATION WHERE THE COURTS MAY DIVERT A CHILD (WHO IS PERHAPS "BEYOND CONTROL" OR "IN NEED OF SUPERVISION") TO A SETTING OTHER THAN ONE OF THE STATE JUVENILE INSTITUTIONS. THE ARRANGEMENT DOES, NONETHELESS, PROVIDE A "CONTACT POINT" WITH PART OF THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM (COURTS) INASMUCH AS FOSTER CARE IS ACCOMPLISHED VIA COURT ORDER. MOST SHELTER CARE IS THE RESULT OF ABUSE AND/OR NEGLECT, AND THE NUMBERS (45 PER MONTH) COMPARE FAVORABLY WITH SUBSTANTIATED ABUSE/NEGLECT CASES PER MONTH (54) IN PARAGRAPH F. WHILE NOT STATED EXPLICITLY, INSTITUTIONAL PLACEMENTS RESULT FROM AN INABILITY OR UNWILLINGNESS TO FUNCTION IN A REGULAR FOSTER CARE ARRANGEMENT. THE 67 PER MONTH AVERAGE STATED HERE PERTAINS TO "PRIVATE" INSTITUTIONS: WYO. PLACE, & ST. JOSEPH'S, FOR EXAMPLE. PROVISIONS DO EXIST FOR PLACEMENT IN THE STATE HOSPITAL, STATE TRAINING SCHOOL, AND STATE CHILDREN'S HOME (THE LARGEST PROPORTION OF COMMITTMENTS TO THE CHILDREN'S HOME ARE "OUT OF CONTROL" AND "IN NEED OF SUPERVISION" (81% IN 1978).

PARAGRAPH H: "JUVENILE CONTACTS" WITH THE EIGHT COMMUNITY HEALTH CENTERS STATEWIDE AVERAGE 185 PER MONTH, OR APPROXIMATELY 2200 PER YEAR (MULTIPLE CONTACTS IN A SINGLE MONTH OR YEAR ARE UNKNOWN AT PRESENT). ALCOHOL ABUSE, DRUG ABUSE, SUICIDE PREVENTION, AND GENERAL MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES ARE PROVIDED BY THESE CENTERS; AGAIN, A "CONTACT POINT" FOR A FAIRLY LARGE PROPORTION OF JUVENILES (APPROXIMATELY 20 PER 1,000 STATEWIDE, YEARLY).

PARAGRAPH 1: THE SINGLE LARGEST CATEGORY OF ACTUAL CONTACT WITH THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM OCCURS AS A RESULT OF MOVING TRAFFIC VIOLATIONS (FOR WHICH ARREST IS POSSIBLE), DRIVING UNDER THE INFLUENCE, AND VEHICLE ACCIDENTS: A COMBINED MONTHLY AVERAGE OF JUST OVER 1300. IT SHOULD BE POINTED OUT THAT SOME DOUBLE-COUNTING WOULD ATTACH WHERE THE ACCIDENT RESULTED IN ISSUANCE OF A MOVING VIOLATION CITATION, HOWEVER, EVEN IF ALL 365 ACCIDENTS WERE ASSUMED TO BE REPRESENTED IN THE VIOLATION CATEGORY, THIS STILL RESULTS IN A RATE PER 1,000 JUVENILES (14 TO 18 YEARS OLD) OF 277 YEARLY. OBVIOUSLY THIS REPRESENTS A VERY HIGH CONTACT POINT.

IN THE FINAL ANALYSIS, IT MUST BE RECALLED THAT THE JUVENILE JUSTICE PROCESS, SINCE ITS CREATION ALMOST ONE-HUNDRED YEARS AGO, IS CHARACTERIZED BY A HIGH DEGREE OF INFORMALITY. SUCH INFORMALITY SEEKS TO REDUCE THE TRAUMA OF CONTACT WITH THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM - A LAUDABLE OBJECTIVE PERHAPS. THE REVERSE SIDE OF THAT COIN, HOWEVER, OBSCURES THE MAGNITUDE OF THOSE SAME JUVENILE CONTACTS.

WHILE CERTAIN GENERALIZATIONS ARE STATISTICALLY STABLE (PROPORTION OF ARRESTS, FOR EXAMPLE), OTHER STATEMENTS OF FINDINGS ARE ASSUMED TO BE PREFACED WITH ALL OF THE TRADITIONAL RESEARCH CAVEATS ATTENDING THE ANALYSES OF RELATIVELY RARE EVENTS.

General Population Data

Based on projected population data (actual "head-count" data will be available after 1980 census is completed), Wyoming's juvenile population has increased approximately 3% between 1975 and 1978. There are two methods of measuring the relative impact of such changes: Percentage change in absolute numbers, and, changes in the proportion of juveniles in a specified population (one county, for example). Those counties evidencing the greatest percentage change in absolute numbers of juveniles were: Campbell (33%), Converse (32%), Sheridan (19%), and Teton (16%). Interestingly enough the proportion of juveniles in Campbell county's population declined from 28% in 1975 to 27% in 1978. Another type of situation can be found in Sweetwater county - no change in proportion of population, however, there was a 14% increase in absolute numbers.

Certainly, eighteen will be the maximum age dealt with in this study, however, setting the minimum age was a slight problem. Because the population projection figures categorized age at 0-5, 6-13, and 14-18 - the 6-18 group was chosen: the likelihood of arrest (as opposed to protective custody) at 0-5 years is virtually non-existent. The same may also be said of 6 to 10 years, however, the effect on computation of rates per 1,000 population-at-risk will only be to underestimate the magnitude of any given factor - this is an acceptable sacrifice due to the unavailability of absolutely "pure" data.

EXHIBIT 1

GENERAL POPULATION & JUVENILE COHORT
BREAKDOWN, BY COUNTY: 1975 AND 1978.

	TOTAL 1975	6-18 YRS 1975	%	TOTAL 1978	6-18 YRS 1978	%	75-78 PROPORTION CHANGE
ALBANY	28487	5491	19	30492	6098	20	+ 11%
BIG HORN	11704	3005	26	12417	2856	23	- 5%
CAMPBELL	17322	4782	28	23617	6377	27	+ 33%
CARBON	16848	4189	25	19359	4646	24	+ 11%
CONVERSE	9198	2275	25	12504	3001	24	+ 32%
CROOK	5205	1414	27	5642	1467	26	+ 4%
FREMONT	30804	8665	28	38226	9557	25	+ 10%
GOSHEN	12746	3074	24	13484	3101	23	+ 1%
HOT SPRINGS	5550	1271	23	6007	1322	22	+ 4%
JOHNSON	6877	1675	24	6911	1659	24	- 1%
LARAMIE	64459	15916	25	66354	15261	23	- 4%
LINCOLN	9673	2807	29	11516	3109	27	+ 11%
NATRONA	59920	15234	25	68278	16389	24	+ 8%
NIOBRARA	3013	655	22	3119	655	21	0
PARK	20231	5202	26	21335	4907	23	- 6%
PLATTE	7968	1886	24	8964	2062	23	+ 9%
SHERIDAN	20906	4551	22	25875	5434	21	+ 19%
SUBLETTE	4621	1288	28	4738	1279	27	- 1%
SWEETWATER	35549	9096	26	39711	10325	26	+ 14%
TETON	7118	1740	24	8424	2022	24	+ 16%
UINTA	9016	2213	25	10709	2463	23	+ 11%
WASHAKIE	8896	2340	26	9646	2315	24	- 1%
WESTON	6976	1897	27	7250	1740	24	- 8%
WYOMING	403088	100666	25	454577	109098	24	+ 8%

SOURCE: RESEARCH AND STATISTICS (DAFC)

ARREST DATA

AND

ANALYSIS

THE TREND ANALYSIS IN EXHIBIT 2, SHOWS THAT JUVENILES ACCOUNTED FOR NO MORE THAN 40% OF ALL PART I ARRESTS BETWEEN 1974 AND 1978. WITH EACH GROUP (ADULT VS. JUVENILE), THERE ARE SOME VERY OBVIOUS DIFFERENCES: FOR EXAMPLE, OF ALL ADULT ARRESTS, NOT LESS THAN 22% IN ANY YEAR ARE FOR VIOLENT CRIMES, HOWEVER, JUVENILES NEVER REACH 10% OF ALL JUVENILE ARRESTS FOR VIOLENT OFFENSES. WITH LITTLE DOUBT, 9 OUT OF 10 JUVENILES ARE ARRESTED FOR PROPERTY CRIMES.

EXHIBIT 3 EXPLORES THE PERCENTAGE INCREASE BETWEEN YEARS FOR DATA PRESENTED IN EXHIBIT 2. ALL CATEGORIES INCREASED IN 1975 OVER 1974 AND THEN PROCEEDED TO REVERSE IN 1976 OVER 1975. THE 1976-1977 CHANGE WAS MIXED, WITH JUVENILE ARRESTS DECLINING IN ALL CATEGORIES AND ADULT RATES INCREASING SLIGHTLY OR REMAINING UNCHANGED. BECAUSE THE PROPORTION OF CHANGE IS BASED ON ABSOLUTE FREQUENCY (AND NOT RATES PER 1,000), SOME OTHERWISE MINOR INCREASES APPEAR SUBSTANTIAL, HOWEVER, THE FLUCTUATIONS DO INDICATE REAL CHANGES. BOTH ADULT AND JUVENILE ARRESTS FOR VIOLENT OFFENSES INCREASED IN 1978 OVER 1977 -- 23% AND 35% RESPECTIVELY. THIS CHANGE MAY BE AS MUCH A FUNCTION OF INCREASED LAW ENFORCEMENT CONCENTRATION ON VIOLENT CRIMES AS AN INCREASE IN THE ABSOLUTE FREQUENCY OF SUCH OFFENSES.

EXHIBIT 4, APPEARING ON THE FOLLOWING PAGE INDICATES THAT JUVENILES APPEAR TO BE DECREASING IN PROPORTION OF TOTAL ARRESTS FOR COMBINED PART I & PART II OFFENSES: DECLINING FROM 29% IN 1974 TO 22% IN 1973. PART OF THE DECREASE APPEARS TO BE IN PART II ARRESTS: AS A PROPORTION OF ALL ARRESTS, THIS FIGURE HAS DECLINED FROM 22% IN 1974 TO 16% IN 1978, HOWEVER, THE DECLINE HAS NOT BEEN CONSISTENT, NOR DRAMATIC. ONE INTERESTING POINT IS TO NOTE THE PROPORTION OF VIOLENT JUVENILE OFFENSES AS A PROPORTION OF ALL ARRESTS: IN ONLY ONE YEAR (1975) DOES IT ACHIEVE 1%. (A RARE OCCURRENCE INDEED.)

EXHIBIT 2

COMPARISON OF ADULT AND JUVENILE ARRESTS FOR VIOLENT AND PROPERTY OFFENSES.*

	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978
TOTAL ARRESTS:	2176	2712	2389	2398	2577
TOTAL ADULT:	1310	1756	1441	1465	1592
% OF TOTAL:	60%	65%	60%	61%	62%
TOTAL JUVENILE:	866	956	948	933	985
% OF TOTAL:	40%	35%	40%	39%	38%
ADULT					
TOTAL VIOLENT:	291	438	337	336	411
% OF TOTAL:	22%	25%	23%	25%	26%
TOTAL PROPERTY:	1019	1318	1104	1099	1181
% OF TOTAL:	78%	75%	77%	75%	74%
JUVENILE					
TOTAL VIOLENT:	48	82	55	48	65
% OF TOTAL:	6%	9%	6%	5%	7%
TOTAL PROPERTY:	816	874	893	885	920
% OF TOTAL:	94%	91%	94%	95%	93%

EXHIBIT 3

ADULT - JUVENILE COMPARISON BETWEEN YEARS OF PERCENT CHANGE OF ARRESTS FOR VIOLENT AND PROPERTY OFFENSES.*

	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78
GRAND TOTAL OF ADULT & JUVENILE:	+ 25%	- 12%	**	+ 7%
ADULT				
TOTAL OFFENSES:	+ 34%	- 18%	+ 2%	+ 9%
VIOLENT:	+ 51%	- 23%	+ 9%	+ 12%
PROPERTY:	+ 29%	- 16%	**	+ 7%
JUVENILE				
TOTAL OFFENSES:	+ 10%	- 1%	- 2%	+ 6%
VIOLENT:	+ 71%	- 33%	- 13%	+ 35%
PROPERTY:	+ 7%	- 2%	- 1%	+ 4%

* REPRINTED FROM THE 1978 WYOMING HANDBOOK OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE INFORMATION.

** < 1%

EXHIBIT 4

COMPARISON OF ADULT AND JUVENILE ARRESTS*

	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978
GRAND TOTAL ALL OFFENSES	12307	15480	17333	17948	17183
PROPORTION ADULTS	71%	76%	74%	76%	78%
PROPORTION JUVENILES	29%	24%	26%	24%	22%
PROPORTION ADULT PART I OF GRAND TOTAL	11%	11%	9%	7%	9%
PROPORTION VIOLENT:					
A. OF ADULT PART I	21%	24%	23%	27%	24%
B. OF GRAND TOTAL	2%	3%	2%	2%	2%
PROPORTION PROPERTY:					
A. OF ADULT PART I	79%	76%	77%	73%	76%
B. OF GRAND TOTAL	8%	9%	7%	5%	7%
PROPORTION JUVENILE PART I OF GRAND TOTAL	7%	6%	5%	5%	6%
PROPORTION VIOLENT:					
A. OF JUVENILE PART I	6%	9%	5%	5%	7%
B. OF GRAND TOTAL	**	1%	**	**	**
PROPORTION PROPERTY:					
A. OF JUVENILE PART I	94%	91%	95%	95%	93%
B. OF GRAND TOTAL	7%	6%	5%	5%	5%
PROPORTION ADULT PART II					
A. OF GRAND TOTAL	61%	65%	65%	69%	69%
B. OF TOTAL ADULT	85%	85%	88%	91%	88%
PROPORTION JUVENILE PART II					
A. OF GRAND TOTAL	22%	18%	20%	19%	16%
B. OF TOTAL JUVENILE	75%	74%	80%	79%	75%

* REPRINTED FROM THE 1978 WYOMING HANDBOOK OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE INFORMATION.

** < 1%

THE FOLLOWING TWO PAGES PRESENT AN OFFENSE-SPECIFIC BREAKDOWN OF BOTH PART I AND PART II ARRESTS. BECAUSE PART II ARRESTS FAR OUTNUMBER PART I, THE NARRATIVE BELOW SPEAKS TO PART II ARRESTS (PAGE 27.).

SOME YEARS (1976, FOR EXAMPLE) SHOW AN INCREDIBLE INCREASE OVER THE PRECEEDING YEAR FOR SOME OFFENSES: VANDALISM RESULTED IN 86 ARRESTS IN 1975, HOWEVER, IN 1976 THERE WERE 306 (OR, AN INCREASE OF 256%) - NOT AN IMPOSSIBLE INCREASE, BUT ONE MORE LIKELY DUE TO EITHER CHANGES IN LAW ENFORCEMENT REPORTING PROCEDURES, OR, REPORTING BY MORE AGENCIES. ONE REASON FOR SUGGESTING THAT SUCH INCREASES MAY BE VALID, IS THAT OTHER OFFENSES DID NOT "JUMP" AS DRASTICALLY, IN FACT, SOME EVIDENCED A DECLINE. BE THAT AS IT MAY, THE FOLLOWING MAY BE DERIVED:

1.) JUVENILE ARSON ARRESTS ARE AN EXCEPTIONALLY RARE EVENT-SIMILAR IN FREQUENCY WITH FORCIBILE RAPE (PART I), AND MUCH MORE RARE THAN ANY OTHER OFFENSE, SAVE MURDER.

2.) "OTHER" SEX OFFENSES SHOW A STEADY DECLINE FROM 1974 TO 1978 (19 TO 8, RESPECTIVELY) - THIS CATEGORY EXCLUDES FORCIBLE RAPE AND PROSTITUTION.

3.) SIMILARLY, ARRESTS FOR DRUG OFFENSES ARE DECLINING QUITE SIGNIFICANTLY - 345 TO 129 BETWEEN 1974 AND 1978, OR, A 63% DECREASE.

4.) DISORDERLY CONDUCT ARRESTS ARE ALSO DOWN SIGNIFICANTLY FROM 1974 TO 1978 (56%) - EVEN THOUGH THE NUMBER OF JUVENILES CONTINUES TO INCREASE STATEWIDE.

5.) ARRESTS FOR CURFEW VIOLATION DECLINED 63% BETWEEN 1974 AND 1978, HOWEVER, ARRESTS FOR RUNAWAYS HAS INCREASED, ALBEIT ONLY SLIGHTLY (5%).

IT MAY BE USEFUL TO POINT OUT THAT DECREASES IN ARRESTS MAY ALSO BE A FUNCTION OF DIVERTED LAW ENFORCEMENT RESOURCES: IN OTHER WORDS, MORE ADULT ARRESTS ARE REPLACING JUVENILE ARRESTS, OR, ONLY SERIOUS JUVENILE OFFENDERS ARE BEING ARRESTED - MISDEMEANOR OFFENDERS ARE BEING DEALT WITH IN A MORE INFORMAL FASHION. ONE LAST EXPLANATION THAT SHOULD OBVIOUSLY NOT BE OVERLOOKED: THE ACTUAL INCIDENCE OF JUVENILE CRIME IS DECLINING - AN EXPLANATION THAT RECEIVES SUPPORT IN SUBSEQUENT PORTIONS OF THIS STUDY.

EXHIBIT 5

BREAKDOWN OF ALL JUVENILE ARRESTS FOR PART I OFFENSES, STATEWIDE, 1974 - 1978.

	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	YEARLY AVERAGE
HOMICIDE	4	2	3	2	0	(2)
RATE	*	*	*	*	*	
FORCIBLE RAPE	2	8	5	9	6	(6)
RATE	*	*	*	*	*	
ROBBERY	27	39	18	21	29	(27)
RATE	*	*	*	*	*	
AGGRAVATED ASSAULT	17	33	39	16	36	(28)
RATE	*	*	*	*	*	
BURGLARY	186	246	206	236	157	(206)
RATE	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	1.0	
LARCENY	525	514	550	498	572	(532)
RATE	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	
AUTO THEFT	105	114	137	151	145	(130)
RATE	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	

* < 1 PER 1,000

IN TERMS OF ABSOLUTE NUMBERS (& RATES PER 1,000), PROPERTY CRIMES ARE STILL VERY MUCH REPRESENTATIVE OF JUVENILE ARRESTS IN WYOMING. NO VIOLENT OFFENSE ACHIEVES EVEN 1 PER 1,000 JUVENILES FOR ANY GIVEN YEAR. EVEN WITH OBVIOUS INCREASES IN ABSOLUTE NUMBERS, THE RATE PER 1,000 IN PROPERTY ARRESTS CHANGES ONLY ONCE ACROSS TIME (BURGLARY DROPPED FROM 2.0 TO 1.0 PER 1,000) - WHILE NOT CONCLUSIVE, THIS SUGGESTS THAT INCREASES IN THE NUMBER OF ARRESTS MAY BE PARTLY ATTRIBUTED TO AN INCREASE IN JUVENILES - A NATURAL COURSE OF EVENTS.

EXHIBIT 5 CON'T.

BREAKDOWN OF PART II JUVENILE ARRESTS, STATEWIDE, 1974-1978.

	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978
SIMPLE ASSAULT	44	45	100	65	59
ARSON	7	8	5	0	6
FRAUD OFFENSES[1]	21	34	39	43	53
STOLEN PROPERTY[2]	20	40	30	28	16
VANDALISM	86	86	306	201	83
WEAPONS[3]	13	8	46	48	10
OTHER SEX OFFENSES[4]	19	10	13	6	8
DRUG OFFENSES	345	248	397	196	129
DRIVING UNDER THE INFLUENCE	47	41	57	74	63
LIQUOR LAWS	501	701	878	855	810
DRUNKENNESS	49	61	59	73	84
DISORDERLY CONDUCT	317	179	232	172	139
CURFEW	247	135	N/A	142	91
RUNAWAY	553	600	N/A	796	580
OTHER[5]	388	581	1149	734	664

[1] INCLUDES: FORGERY, COUNTERFIETING, EMBEZZLEMENT, AND FRAUD.
[2] BUYING, RECEIVING, POSSESSING.
[3] CARRYING, POSSESSING, ETC.
[4] EXCLUDING FORCIBLE RAPE AND PROSTITUTION.
[5] CATEGORY USED BY LOCAL AGENCIES TO INCLUDE ARRESTS FOR VIOLATIONS OF LOCAL ORDINANCES AND LAWS, AS WELL AS OFFENSES NOT SEPARATELY IDENTIFIED ABOVE (I.E., CATTLE RUSTLING, TRESPASS, ETC.)

EXHIBIT 6

AS A PROPORTION OF ALL ARRESTS, WYOMING'S JUVENILES FIGURE MORE PROMINENTLY THAN DO JUVENILES FROM RURAL AREAS NATIONWIDE. THAT PROPORTION, NATIONALLY, DECLINED 18% IN 1974 TO 14% IN 1977 - WYOMING'S PROPORTION HAS DECLINED A SIMILAR NUMBER OF PERCENTAGE POINTS: 29% IN 1974 TO 24% IN 1978.

A BREAKDOWN OF VIOLENT, PROPERTY, STATUS, AND DRUG OFFENSE ARRESTS, REVEALS THE FOLLOWING:

1.) OF TOTAL JUVENILE ARRESTS, THE PROPORTION OF VIOLENT OFFENSE ARRESTS IN WYOMING HAS REMAINED UNCHANGED FROM 1974 TO 1978 (EVEN THOUGH 1975 & 1976 WERE AT 2%) AT 1% - THE NATIONAL RATE IN RURAL AREAS INCREASED ONE PERCENTAGE POINT IN 1977 OVER PRECEEDING YEARS.

2.) AS A PROPORTION OF JUVENILE ARRESTS, WYOMING'S RATE REMAINS CONSISTENTLY BELOW THE NATIONAL TREND - WHICH APPEARS TO BE DECLINING (FROM 31% IN 1974 TO 29% IN 1977)- THE DECLINE APPEARS TO BE THE SAME BETWEEN YEARS FOR BOTH NATIONAL & STATE TRENDS.

3.) MORE JUVENILES, PROPORTIONATELY, ARE ARRESTED FOR "STATUS" OFFENSES IN WYOMING THAN NATIONALLY - THERE WAS A CONSIDERABLE DIFFERENCE IN 1975 BETWEEN THE TWO: 29% OF PART II ARRESTS NATIONWIDE (IN RURAL JURISDICTIONS) WERE FOR STATUS OFFENSES (CURFEW & RUNAWAY), WHILE IN WYOMING, THIS FIGURE WAS 43%. BY 1977, THE COMPARISON REVEALS ALMOST NO DIFFERENCE: 25% NATIONALLY VERSUS 27% IN WYOMING.

4.) DRUG OFFENSE ARRESTS REMAIN CONSISTENT AT THE NATIONAL LEVEL (OF ALL JUVENILE ARRESTS), HOWEVER, IN WYOMING, THEY HAVE DECLINED FROM 10% IN 1974 TO A MERE 5% IN 1977.

GIVEN THE RATHER WIDE AREA INVOLVED, HARD & FAST CONCLUSIONS BASED ON PERCENTAGE COMPARISONS IS NOT RECOMMENDED. IT WOULD BE SAFE TO SAY THAT, WITH THE EXCEPTION OF VIOLENT OFFENSE ARRESTS (AND PERHAPS DRUG ARRESTS), WYOMING AND OTHER RURAL AREAS SHOW A TREND OF REDUCED REPRESENTATION OF JUVENILES AS CRIMINAL ARRESTS.

EXHIBIT 6

COMPARISON WITH NATIONWIDE RURAL ARREST TRENDS, JUVENILES, 1974-1977*

	% OF ALL ARRESTS[1]	% VIOLENT[2]	% PROPERTY[3]	% STATUS[4]	% DRUG[5]
1974					
WYOMING	29%	1%	23%	30%	10%
NATIONAL	18%	2%	31%	28%	8%
1975					
WYOMING	24%	2%	23%	43%	7%
NATIONAL	18%	2%	32%	29%	7%
1976					
WYOMING	26%	2%	21%	N/A	9%
NATIONAL	15%	2%	30%	25%	8%
1977					
WYOMING	24%	1%	20%	27%	5%
NATIONAL	14%	3%	29%	25%	7%

* 1978 ARREST DATA NOT AVAILABLE FROM FBI UNIFORM CRIME REPORTS.

[1]OF ALL ADULT AND JUVENILE ARRESTS COMBINED; PROPORTION REPRESENTS JUVENILE ONLY.

[2]PROPORTION OF VIOLENT JUVENILE CRIMES OF TOTAL JUVENILE ARRESTS INCLUDES: HOMICIDE, RAPE, ROBBERY, ASSAULT.

[3]INCLUDES: BURGLARY, AUTO THEFT, LARCENY.

[4]AS PROPORTION OF PART II ARRESTS ONLY.

[5]AS PROPORTION OF BOTH PART I AND PART II ARRESTS.

Juvenile Arrest Distribution

The following several pages (Exhibit 8a through 8i) provide a detailed "picture" of juvenile arrests in eight selected counties, and Wyoming. Statistical reasons compel use of only Albany, Carbon Converse, Fremont, Goshen, Laramie, Natrona, and Washakie counties: Theirs is the most complete uniform crime report data available. The first table in the series "total juvenile arrests, by county, 1974-1978" provides a visual display of some of the "potential" problem areas: several counties have at least one year (some two or three) where no data were reported at all; in other cases (not apparent in Exhibit 7) major reporting agencies within a county failed to report - thereby providing an inaccurate "picture" of arrests in that county; several counties evidenced spectacular increases from one year to the next - Campbell county registered a 2010% increase between 1975 and 1976!

Understanding each display is a relatively uncomplicated matter. Albany county (Exhibit 8a) will serve as an example in order to explain ALL the data appearing in each example - subsequent narratives omit excessive detail.

Albany county represents roughly 7% of the state population, and, there has been a 7% increase in the county population since 1975. In 1975, juveniles between 6 and 12 years of age accounted for approximately 19% of the county population - this increased to 20% by 1978. There was an ABSOLUTE increase in the number of juveniles amounting to 11%. Moving to the data below the asterisk (*): 322 arrests were effected in 1975 - 765 in 1978, resulting in a 7% decline (these figures pertain to ALL arrests, juvenile and adult); of that total in 1975, 169 were juveniles, in 1978 the total fell to 106, or, down 32% from 1975.

In order to evaluate more precisely where that 32% decrease occurred, the Juvenile Breakdown section divides arrest data into

FIVE CATEGORIES: PART I, PART II, VIOLENT, PROPERTY, AND STATUS OFFENSES. THE LAST THREE TYPES ARE A SUBSET OF THE PART I AND II CATEGORIES:

PART I

HOMICIDE RAPE ROBBERY ASSAULT/BATTERY	VIOLENT
BURGLARY LARCENY AUTO THEFT	PROPERTY

PART II

THIS CATEGORY COVERS A VERY WIDE RANGE OF OFFENSES (SEE EXHIBIT 5)-BOTH FELONIES AND MISDEMEANORS; FOR EXAMPLE: FRAUD OFFENSES, VANDALISM, DRUGS, DRIVING UNDER THE INFLUENCE, DISORDERLY CONDUCT, ETC. OF THIS PART II CATEGORY, STATUS OFFENSES ARE COMPRISED OF CURFEW AND LOITERING VIOLATIONS AND RUNAWAYS. WHAT MAY BE MISLEADING ABOUT THIS CATEGORIZATION, IS THE FACT THAT THE ARREST MAY HAVE BEEN BASED ON A RUNAWAY NOTIFICATION, HOWEVER, WHEN FOUND THE JUVENILES WERE DRIVING A STOLEN CAR - ARREST IS FOR VEHICLE THEFT AND THE RUNAWAY CHARGE RARELY SURFACES IN THE STATISTICS.

CONTINUING ON, ONE NOTES THE TERM "RATE" BELOW EACH OFFENSE CATEGORY - THIS REFERS TO THE "RATE PER 1,000 JUVENILES BETWEEN AGE 6-18 YEARS." THE STATISTICAL TERM FOR THIS REPRESENTATION IS POPULATION - AT- RISK: IN OTHER WORDS, IT MAKES LITTLE SENSE TO INCLUDE ALL CITIZENS IN THE RATE CALCULATION BECAUSE 1) NOT ALL CITIZENS ARE BETWEEN 6-18 YEARS OLD, AND 2) BECAUSE OF THAT, ONLY A PROPORTION CAN BE ACTUALLY ARRESTED AS JUVENILES. GRANTED, ANYONE CAN BE ARRESTED FOR THE OFFENSES (WITH THE POSSIBLE EXCEPTION OF

CURFEW AND RUNAWAY), HOWEVER, THE TOPIC OF THIS STUDY IS JUVENILES. USE OF POPULATION RATES PER 1,000 (OR PER SOME OTHER FACTOR) HAS ANOTHER ADVANTAGE: IT ALLOWS COMPARISONS OF CHANGES IN SOME FACTOR THAT MAY BE RELATED TO POPULATION CHANGES. IN OTHER WORDS, IF JUVENILE ARRESTS (EXPRESSED IN ABSOLUTE FREQUENCY ONLY) INCREASED 20% BETWEEN TWO TIME PERIODS - IS IT POSSIBLE THAT AN INCREASE IN THE NUMBER OF JUVENILES MIGHT BE RESPONSIBLE? IF THE PERCENTAGE CHANGE BETWEEN RATES PER 1,000 IN THIS EXAMPLE BECOMES 1%, THEN WE MIGHT CONCLUDE THAT THE INCREASE IN JUVENILE ARRESTS MAY BE PARTLY DUE TO AN INCREASE IN THE NUMBER OF JUVENILES. USING ALBANY COUNTY, IF PERCENT CHANGE WERE BASED ON CHANGES IN ABSOLUTE FREQUENCY ALONE, THERE WOULD BE AN 11% INCREASE IN PART I (SERIOUS FELONIES) OFFENSE ARRESTS, HOWEVER, WHEN POPULATION CHANGES ARE TAKEN INTO CONSIDERATION, THE RATE PER 1,000 REMAINS UNCHANGED. IN A PRACTICAL SENSE, THIS MEANS THAT THE IMPACT OF JUVENILE ARRESTS CAN ACTUALLY BE TRACED TO THE IMPACT OF AN INCREASED NUMBER OF JUVENILES: BECAUSE OF THE INCREASE IN JUVENILES, THE LIKELIHOOD OF JUVENILE ARRESTS FOR PART I CRIMES IN ALBANY COUNTY REMAINS UNCHANGED.

CONVERSELY, WE CAN SEE WHERE THE DECREASE IN OVERALL ARRESTS OCCURRED: PART II ARRESTS DECLINED 55%. A MARGINAL DECREASE IN PROPERTY ARRESTS WAS REGISTERED, AND, A CONSIDERABLE DECLINE IN ARRESTS PER 1,000 FOR STATUS OFFENSES (DOWN 62%).

EACH OF THE FOLLOWING NARRATIVES IDENTIFIES THE COUNTY BEING EXAMINED, HOWEVER, EACH WILL BE CONSIDERABLY LESS DETAILED THAN ALBANY COUNTY.

CARBON COUNTY (EXHIBIT 3B) SHOWS A 40% DECLINE IN TOTAL ARRESTS AND A 59% DECLINE IN JUVENILE ARRESTS. THAT DECLINE IS REFLECTED IN ALMOST ALL CATEGORIES OF CRIME: SERIOUS FELONY (PART I) ARRESTS PER 1,000 DECLINED BY 70% AND PART II ARRESTS PER 1,000 BY 56%. WHILE STATISTICALLY APPROPRIATE, ONE COULD CONCLUDE THAT ARRESTS FOR

VIOLENT OFFENSES DECREASED TO ALMOST NOTHING, AND, ARREST FOR STATUS OFFENSES DID, IN FACT, DWINDLE TO NOTHING!

CONVERSE COUNTY'S (EXHIBIT 8C) ARREST RATE HAS DECLINED ONLY 2% (JUVENILES 6%), WHILE THE POPULATION HAS INCREASED 36% OVERALL - AND JUVENILES 32%. WHILE THE ABSOLUTE NUMBER OF PART I ARRESTS HAS INCREASED (22 TO 25) THE ACCOMPANYING POPULATION INCREASE CHANGES THAT TO A 14% DECLINE IN ARRESTS PER 1,000. OF EVEN MORE INTEREST IS THE FACT THAT A DECREASE IN VIOLENT CRIME ARRESTS MUST ACCOUNT FOR THE 14% DECLINE BECAUSE PROPERTY OFFENSE ARRESTS INCREASED BY 26%. STATUS OFFENSE ARRESTS DECLINED PER 1,000 JUVENILES BY 32% BETWEEN 1975 AND 1978; THE OVERALL AVERAGE CHANGE IN RATE PER 1,000 ARRESTS WAS A 29% DECLINE.

FREMONT COUNTY'S (EXHIBIT 8D) SINGLE GREATEST DECLINE OCCURRED IN STATUS OFFENSE ARRESTS PER 1,000 (DOWN 78%); MOST OF THE DECLINE IN PART I ARRESTS SHOWS UP IN PROPERTY CRIME (DOWN 35%). WITH A 19% DECREASE IN JUVENILE ARRESTS BETWEEN 1975 AND 1978, AND A 37% DECREASE IN TOTAL ARRESTS - APPARENTLY A GREATER DECREASE OCCURRED IN ADULT ARRESTS THAN JUVENILE ARRESTS.

GOSHEN COUNTY (EXHIBIT 8E) EVIDENCES A MINIMAL INCREASE OF JUVENILES IN THE GENERAL POPULATION, HOWEVER, THERE WAS A 34% INCREASE IN PART I ARRESTS PER 1,000 - ALL OF WHICH OCCURRED IN THE CATEGORY OF PROPERTY CRIME (33%). THE PART II DECREASE (24%) OCCURRED ELSEWHERE THAN STATUS OFFENSES - WHICH EVIDENCE NO CHANGE. OVERALL, THE ARREST RATE PER 1,000 DECLINED 9% BETWEEN 1975 AND 1978.

LARAMIE COUNTY (EXHIBIT 8F) SHOWS DECREASED ARREST RATES ACROSS ALL CATEGORIES, WITH THE GREATEST DECLINE IN PROPERTY OFFENSE ARRESTS (DOWN 59%); VIOLENT CRIME ARRESTS PER 1,000 DECLINED 32% AND STATUS OFFENSE ARRESTS DECREASED 25% BETWEEN 1975 AND 1978. PART OF THIS DECLINE MAY BE ATTRIBUTED TO THE 4% DECREASE IN JUVENILES WITHIN THE COUNTY. BECAUSE LARAMIE COUNTY REPRESENTS 15% OF THE

STATE POPULATION, THE IMPACT OF SUCH A SUBTLE FLUCTUATION MAY BE FELT IN INSTITUTION POPULATIONS AS WELL AS DISTRICT COURTS - IN OTHER WORDS THERE MAY BE FEWER JUVENILES BEING PROCESSED.

NATRONA COUNTY (EXHIBIT 8G) CANCELS WHATEVER DECREASE LARAMIE COUNTY MAY HAVE CONTRIBUTED BY INCREASING ARREST RATES ON ALL FRONTS EXCEPT STATUS OFFENSES (DOWN 2%). TOTAL ARRESTS WERE UP 47% - JUVENILES UP 25%. PROPERTY CRIMES ACCOUNTED FOR THE PART I OFFENSE ARREST INCREASE, BY CLIMBING 24%. THE OVERALL ARREST RATE PER 1,000 JUVENILES HAS INCREASED ONLY SLIGHTLY (16%), HOWEVER, THAT INCREASE EQUALS OVER 300 ADDITIONAL ARRESTS (NOT NECESSARILY 300 DIFFERENT INDIVIDUAL-SOME MAY BE ARRESTED FREQUENTLY DURING THE YEAR) EASILY MAKING UP FOR THE OVER 200 LOST BECAUSE OF LARAMIE COUNTY'S DECLINING RATE. THE POINT BEING THAT, IN THIS SITUATION, THOSE PARTS OF THE SYSTEM AFTER ARREST MAY NOT FEEL ANY CHANGE IN FLUCTUATING ARREST RATES: THIS SUGGESTS THAT ARREST RATES MAY NOT PROVE USEFUL FOR PREDICTING INSTITUTIONAL IMPACTS.

WASHAKIE COUNTY (EXHIBIT 3H) PROVIDES AN OUTSTANDING EXAMPLE OF WHAT CAN HAPPEN IF PERCENTAGES ALONE ARE USED TO EXPLAIN CHANGES-THE RATE OF JUVENILE ARRESTS PER 1,000 HAS CLIMBED 382% BETWEEN 1975 & 1973 - THE ABSOLUTE NUMBER OF ARREST WAS FROM 4 TO 19 (15 MORE ARRESTS). PART II ARRESTS SHOWED A FAIRLY REASONABLE DECLINE AT 43%, AND THE OVERALL DECREASE IN ARREST RATES WAS 23%.

ALL THINGS TEND TO EVEN OUT AND BECOME SOMEWHAT LESS SPECTACULAR WHEN ALL COUNTIES WITHIN THE STATE ARE CONSIDERED TOGETHER. STATEWIDE, (EXHIBIT 3I) TOTAL ARRESTS INCREASED 11%, HOWEVER, JUVENILE ARRESTS INCREASED ONLY 1%-A FACT DUE PARTLY PERHAPS TO THE SLIGHT INCREASE (8%) OF THOSE AGED 6-18 YEARS. AN INCREASE IN NUMBERS GREATER THAN ANY INCREASE IN ARRESTS WILL OBVIOUSLY LEAD TO A DECREASE IN ARRESTS PER 1,000; PART I ARRESTS DOWN 5%-REFLECTED IN THE 3% DECLINE IN PROPERTY OFFENSE ARRESTS EVEN THOUGH THE ACTUAL NUMBER OF PROPERTY OFFENSE ARRESTS INCREASED (FROM 874 TO 920); PART II OFFENSE ARRESTS BEHAVED SIMILARLY - DOWN 7% IN RATE PER 1,000, HOWEVER, ACTUAL NUMBERS INCREASED (2731 TO 2795). IN SHORT, WHILE THE POPULATION OF JUVENILES IS INCREASING, ARRESTS (AND PERHAPS ACTUAL CRIMES) ARE NOT GOING UP, BUT DOWN.

EXHIBIT 7

TOTAL JUVENILE ARRESTS, BY COUNTY, 1974-1978
(PART I AND PART II OFFENSES COMBINED)

	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978
ALBANY	108	169	170	172	106
BIG HORN	N/A	N/A	126	46	49
CAMPBELL	36	30	633	398	171
CARBON	74	87	82	92	36
CONVERSE	113	109	127	146	102
CROOK	N/A	7	20	N/A	N/A
FREMONT	279	263	85	218	213
GOSHEN	109	121	142	80	111
HOT SPRINGS	29	59	43	25	N/A
JOHNSON	15	N/A	43	N/A	9
LARAMIE	762	797	786	777	541
LINCOLN	35	N/A	66	35	10
NATRONA	1105	1349	852	1438	1685
NIOBRARA	N/A	N/A	56	47	12
PARK	106	89	127	53	54
PLATTE	9	17	83	57	18
SHERIDAN	341	240	366	414	229
SUBLETTE	18	N/A	27	N/A	N/A
SWEETWATER	145	125	303	184	265
TETON	102	79	109	58	N/A
UINTA	N/A	N/A	19	N/A	50
WASHAKIE	70	112	238	84	80
WESTON	67	75	61	20	39
STATE	3524	3728	4564	4344	3780

N/A: NOT AVAILABLE

EXHIBIT 8A

ALBANY COUNTY (% STATE POPULATION 7 %)

1975 POPULATION: 28487 1978 POPULATION: 30492

1975 - 1978 CHANGE: + 7%

1975 % JUVENILE: 19% 1978 % JUVENILE: 20%

1975 - 1978 CHANGE: + 11%

*** *** *** *** *** *** *** *** *** *** ***

TOTAL 1975 ARRESTS: 822 TOTAL 1978 ARRESTS: 765

1975 - 1978 CHANGE: - 7%

1975 JUVENILE ARRESTS: 169 1978 JUVENILE ARRESTS: 106

1975 - 1978 CHANGE: -32%

JUVENILE BREAKDOWN

	1975	1978	75-78 CHANGE
PART I: RATE:	36 6.7	40 6.7	N/C
PART II: RATE:	133 24.2	66 10.8	- 55%
VIOLENT: RATE:	0 *	2 *	N/C
PROPERTY: RATE:	36 6.7	33 6.2	- 7.5%
STATUS: RATE:	80 14.3	32 5.8	- 62%
OVERALL RATE:	30.3	17.4	- 42%

* LESS THAN 1 PER 1,000

EXHIBIT 8B

CARBON COUNTY (% STATE POPULATION 4 %)

1975 POPULATION: 16848 1978 POPULATION: 19359

1975 - 1978 CHANGE: + 15%

1975 % JUVENILE: 25% 1978 % JUVENILE: 24%

1975 - 1978 CHANGE: + 11%

*** *** *** *** *** *** *** *** *** *** ***

TOTAL 1975 ARRESTS: 496 TOTAL 1978 ARRESTS: 296

1975 - 1978 CHANGE: -40%

1975 JUVENILE ARRESTS: 87 1978 JUVENILE ARRESTS: 36

1975 - 1978 CHANGE: -59%

JUVENILE BREAKDOWN

	1975	1978	75-78 CHANGE
PART I:	28	7	
RATE:	6.7	1.5	- 78%
PART II:	59	29	
RATE:	14.1	6.2	- 56%
VIOLENT:	9	2	
RATE:	2.2	*	N/A
PROPERTY:	19	5	
RATE:	4.5	1.2	- 73%
STATUS:	12	0	
RATE:	2.9	*	N/A
OVERALL RATE:	20.8	7.8	- 63%

* LESS THAN 1 PER 1,000

EXHIBIT 8c

CONVERSE COUNTY (% STATE POPULATION 3%)

1975 POPULATION: 9198 1978 POPULATION: 12502

1975 - 1978 CHANGE: +36%

1975 % JUVENILE: 25% 1978 % JUVENILE: 24%

1975 - 1978 CHANGE: +32%

*** *** *** *** *** *** *** *** *** *** ***

TOTAL 1975 ARRESTS: 544 TOTAL 1978 ARRESTS: 535

1975 - 1978 CHANGE: - 2%

1975 JUVENILE ARRESTS: 109 1978 JUVENILE ARRESTS: 102

1975 - 1978 CHANGE: - 6%

JUVENILE BREAKDOWN

	1975	1978	75-78 CHANGE
PART I:	22	25	
RATE:	9.7	8.3	- 14%
PART II:	87	77	
RATE:	38.2	25.7	- 33%
VIOLENT:	7	0	
RATE:	3.1	*	N/A
PROPERTY:	15	25	
RATE:	6.6	8.3	+ 26%
STATUS:	19	17	
RATE:	8.4	5.7	- 32%
OVERALL RATE:	47.9	34.0	- 29%

* LESS THAN 1 PER 1,000

EXHIBIT 8D

FREMONT COUNTY (% STATE POPULATION 8%)

1975 POPULATION: 30804 1978 POPULATION: 38226

1975 - 1978 CHANGE: +24%

1975 % JUVENILE: 28% 1978 % JUVENILE: 25%

1975 - 1978 CHANGE: + 10%

*** *** *** *** *** *** *** *** *** *** ***

TOTAL 1975 ARRESTS: 1735 TOTAL 1978 ARRESTS: 1101

1975 - 1978 CHANGE: - 37%

1975 JUVENILE ARRESTS: 263 1978 JUVENILE ARRESTS: 213

1975 - 1978 CHANGE: - 19%

JUVENILE BREAKDOWN

	1975	1978	75-78 CHANGE
PART I:	44	28	
RATE:	5.1	2.9	- 43%
PART II:	219	185	
RATE:	25.3	19.4	- 16%
VIOLENT:	1	0	
RATE:	*	*	
PROPERTY:	43	28	
RATE:	5.0	2.9	- 35%
STATUS:	32	7	
RATE:	3.4	1.0	- 78%
OVERALL RATE:	30.4	22.3	- 27%

* LESS THAN 1 PER 1,000

EXHIBIT 8E

GOSHEN COUNTY (% STATE POPULATION 3%)

1975 POPULATION: 12746 1978 POPULATION: 13434

1975 - 1978 CHANGE: + 6%

1975 % JUVENILE: 24% 1978 % JUVENILE: 23%

1975 - 1978 CHANGE: + 1%

*** *** *** *** *** *** *** *** *** *** ***

TOTAL 1975 ARRESTS: 473 TOTAL 1978 ARRESTS: 323

1975 - 1978 CHANGE: - 31%

1975 JUVENILE ARRESTS: 121 1978 JUVENILE ARRESTS: 111

1975 - 1978 CHANGE: - 3%

JUVENILE BREAKDOWN

	1975	1978	75-78 CHANGE
PART I: RATE:	31 10.1	42 13.5	+ 34%
PART II: RATE:	90 29.3	69 22.3	- 24%
VIOLENT: RATE:	1 *	1 *	N/C
PROPERTY: RATE:	30 9.8	40 13.0	+ 33%
STATUS: RATE:	13 4.2	13 4.2	N/C
OVERALL RATE:	39.4	35.3	- 9%

* LESS THAN 1 PER 1,000

EXHIBIT 8F

LARAMIE COUNTY (% STATE POPULATION 15%)

1975 POPULATION: 64459 1978 POPULATION: 66354

1975 - 1978 CHANGE: + 3%

1975 % JUVENILE: 25% 1978 % JUVENILE: 23%

1975 - 1978 CHANGE: - 4%

*** *** *** *** *** *** *** *** *** *** ***

TOTAL 1975 ARRESTS: 2892 TOTAL 1978 ARRESTS: 2101

1975 - 1978 CHANGE: -27%

1975 JUVENILE ARRESTS: 797 1978 JUVENILE ARRESTS: 541

1975 - 1978 CHANGE: -32%

JUVENILE BREAKDOWN

	1975	1978	75-78 CHANGE
PART I:	219	95	
RATE:	13.8	6.2	- 55%
PART II:	578	446	
RATE:	36.3	29.2	- 20%
VIOLENT:	35	23	
RATE:	2.2	1.5	- 32%
PROPERTY:	134	72	
RATE:	11.6	4.7	- 59%
STATUS:	151	109	
RATE:	9.5	7.1	- 25%
OVERALL RATE:	50.1	35.5	- 29%

* LESS THAN 1 PER 1,000

EXHIBIT 8G

NATRONA COUNTY (% STATE POPULATION 15%)

1975 POPULATION: 59920 1978 POPULATION: 68278

1975 - 1978 CHANGE: +14%

1975 % JUVENILE: 25% 1978 % JUVENILE: 24%

1975 - 1978 CHANGE: + 3%

*** *** *** *** *** *** *** *** *** *** ***

TOTAL 1975 ARRESTS: 4823 TOTAL 1978 ARRESTS: 7038

1975 - 1978 CHANGE: +47%

1975 JUVENILE ARRESTS: 1349 1978 JUVENILE ARRESTS: 1685

1975 - 1978 CHANGE: +25%

JUVENILE BREAKDOWN

	1975	1978	75-78 CHANGE
PART I:	372	494	+ 23%
RATE:	24.4	30.1	
PART II:	977	1191	+ 13%
RATE:	64.1	72.7	
VIOLENT:	16	18	N/C
RATE:	1.1	1.1	
PROPERTY:	356	476	+ 24%
RATE:	23.4	29.0	
STATUS:	270	284	- 2%
RATE:	17.7	17.3	
OVERALL RATE:	83.6	102.8	+ 16%

* LESS THAN 1 PER 1,000

EXHIBIT 8H

WASHAKIE COUNTY (% STATE POPULATION 2%)

1975 POPULATION: 3896 1978 POPULATION: 9646

1975 - 1978 CHANGE: + 8%

1975 % JUVENILE: 26% 1978 % JUVENILE: 24%

1975 - 1978 CHANGE: - 1%

*** *** *** *** *** *** *** *** *** *** ***

TOTAL 1975 ARRESTS: 526 TOTAL 1978 ARRESTS: 381

1975 - 1978 CHANGE: -28%

1975 JUVENILE ARRESTS: 112 1978 JUVENILE ARRESTS: 80

1975 - 1978 CHANGE: -29%

JUVENILE BREAKDOWN

	1975	1978	75-78 CHANGE
PART I:	4	19	
RATE:	1.7	8.2	+382%
PART II:	108	61	
RATE:	46.2	26.4	- 43%
VIOLENT:	0	0	
RATE:	*	*	N/C
PROPERTY:	4	19	
RATE:	1.7	8.2	+382%
STATUS:	9	0	
RATE:	3.9	*	N/C
OVERALL RATE:	47.9	34.6	- 28%

* LESS THAN 1 PER 1,000

EXHIBIT 81

WYOMING (% STATE POPULATION 100%)

1975 POPULATION: 403088 1978 POPULATION: 454577

1975 - 1978 CHANGE: + 13%

1975 % JUVENILE: 25% 1978 % JUVENILE: 24%

1975 - 1978 CHANGE: + 3%

*** *** *** *** *** *** *** *** *** *** ***

TOTAL 1975 ARRESTS: 15480 TOTAL 1978 ARRESTS: 17133

1975 - 1978 CHANGE: + 11%

1975 JUVENILE ARRESTS: 3737 1978 JUVENILE ARRESTS: 3730

1975 - 1978 CHANGE: + 1%

JUVENILE BREAKDOWN

	1975	1978	75-78 CHANGE
PART I:	956	985	- 5%
RATE:	9.5	9.0	
PART II:	2781	2795	- 7%
RATE:	27.6	25.6	
VIOLENT:	82	65	N/C
RATE:	1.0	*	
PROPERTY:	374	920	- 3%
RATE:	3.7	3.4	
STATUS:	735	671	- 15%
RATE:	7.3	6.2	
OVERALL RATE:	37.1	34.7	- 6%

* LESS THAN 1 PER 1,000

COURT DATA

AND

ANALYSIS

COURT DATA: UNFORTUNATELY, THERE EXISTS A RATHER LARGE GAP IN JUVENILE DATA AT THE ADJUDICATION STAGE; THEREFORE, WE MUST BE CONTENT (FOR THE MOMENT) WITH KNOWING THE NUMBER OF CASES PROCESSED THROUGH EACH DISTRICT COURT (BY COUNTY), AND, THE NUMBER OF JUVENILES RECEIVING "KNOWN" COURT DISPOSITIONS (I.E., PROBATION, INSTITUTIONALIZATION, ETC.).

EXHIBIT 9 PROVIDES AN ACCOUNTING OF JUVENILE CASES PROCESSED FOR EACH COUNTY, BETWEEN 1976 AND 1978 (DATA WERE NOT SYSTEMATICALLY COLLECTED PRIOR TO 1976) - ALSO PROVIDED ARE RATES PER 1,000 JUVENILES WITHIN EACH COUNTY. WHAT "TYPE" OF CASES WERE INVOLVED IS LARGELY UNKNOWN, HOWEVER, ATTEMPTS ARE MADE TO ESTIMATE THESE FIGURES IN OTHER PORTIONS OF THIS STUDY.

THE RATE OF CHANGE BETWEEN 1977 AND 1978 (1977 WAS FELT TO BE LESS SENSITIVE TO THE CHANGE IN DISTRICTS WHICH TOOK PLACE IN MAY 1977 - AS OPPOSED TO 1976) IS QUITE DRAMATIC IN SOME COUNTIES: WESTON INCREASED 450% BETWEEN 1977 AND 1978; NIOBRARA UP 367%; CONVERSE, 108%; PARK, 30%; AND TETON WENT UP 25%. DECREASES WERE ALSO NOTED: PLATTE WAS DOWN 71%; SHERIDAN, 45%; CAMPBELL AND CROOK BOTH DECLINED 44%; AND SUBLETTE HAD THE HIGHEST RATE OF DECLINE AT 100%.

STATEWIDE, THE OVERALL RATE EVENS OUT TO A 13% INCREASE BETWEEN 1977 AND 1978. THERE HAVE BEEN SUFFICIENT INCREASES IN VIRTUALLY ALL JUVENILE-RELATED AREAS TO ACCOUNT FOR THIS OVERALL TREND: JUVENILE POPULATION UP ABOUT 8%; JUVENILE ARREST RATE UP ABOUT 1 TO 2%; CHILDREN'S HOME COMMITMENTS UP 26%; GIRLS SCHOOL UP 44%; INDUSTRIAL INSTITUTE UP 2%; AND, REPORTED ABUSE/NEGLECT CASES UP A TREMENDOUS 115%. GRANTED, THE PERCENTAGE CHANGES FREQUENTLY HIDE THE FACT THAT THE ABSOLUTE NUMBER OF ADDITIONAL JUVENILES IS QUITE SMALL (REMEMBER, IF X WAS 5 IN ONE YEAR, AND 10 THE NEXT YEAR, THEN X INCREASED 100%).

SOME COURT RELATED DATA APPEAR IN EXHIBIT 19 AT THE CONCLUSION OF THE PROBATION/PAROLE SECTION. THOSE DATA DEAL WITH LENGTH OF IMPOSED PROBATION TERMS BY DISTRICT COURT.

JUVENILE COURT CASES, BY COUNTY,
FILED IN DISTRICT COURT; RATES PER 1,000 JUVENILES: 1976-1978.

	1976	1977*	1978
ALBANY	41	40	45
RATE	7.0	7.0	7.0
BIG HORN	18	17	19
RATE	6.0	6.0	7.0
CAMPBELL	81	53	33
RATE	15.0	9.0	5.0
CARBON	29	29	35
RATE	7.0	7.0	8.0
CONVERSE	25	33	81
RATE	10.0	13.0	27.0
CROOK	11	13	7
RATE	8.0	9.0	5.0
FREMONT	59	63	51
RATE	7.0	7.0	5.0
GOSHEN	39	27	31
RATE	13.0	9.0	10.0
HOT SPRINGS	17	18	20
RATE	14.0	14.0	15.0
JOHNSON	10	6	2
RATE	6.0	4.0	1.0
LARAMIE	125	149	166
RATE	8.0	10.0	11.0
LINCOLN	16	30	27
RATE	6.0	10.0	9.0

(CONTINUED)

JUVENILE COURT CASES, BY COUNTY,
FILED IN DISTRICT COURT; RATES PER 1,000 JUVENILES: 1976-1978.

	1976	1977	1978
NATRONA	173	124	151
RATE	11.0	8.0	9.0
NIOBRARA	7	2	9
RATE	11.0	3.0	14.0
PARK	58	51	63
RATE	11.0	10.0	13.0
PLATTE	7	14	4
RATE	4.0	7.0	2.0
SHERIDAN	44	53	33
RATE	9.0	11.0	6.0
SUBLETTE	4	6	0
RATE	3.0	5.0	*
SWEETWATER	71	56	79
RATE	8.0	6.0	8.0
TETON	10	15	20
RATE	6.0	8.0	10.0
UINTA	N/A	16	20
RATE	*	7.0	8.0
WASHAKIE	20	11	42
RATE	8.0	5.0	18.0
WESTON	10	3	19
RATE	5.0	2.0	11.0
WYOMING	875	629	957
RATE	9.0	8.0	9.0

* THE REDISTRICTING OF WYOMING DISTRICT COURTS IN MAY 1977 MAY HAVE HAD AN IMPACT ON INDIVIDUAL COUNTIES - BUT CANNOT BE ACCURATELY ASSESSED WITH CURRENT DATA.

PROBATION/PAROLE DATA

AND

ANALYSIS

INTRODUCTION

TWO LEVELS OF "COMMUNITY SUPERVISION" EXIST IN WYOMING: STATE LEVEL PROBATION AND PAROLE SERVICES, AND, LOCAL LEVEL (CITY AND COUNTY) TYPE PROGRAMS. THIS SECTION DEALS WITH AN EXTENSIVE DATA BASE GENERATED BY THE FORMER, HOWEVER, A CERTAIN AMOUNT OF GENERAL INFORMATION IS PRESENTED CONCERNING THE LATTER.

LOCAL PROBATION/DIVERSION SERVICES

TECHNICALLY SPEAKING, PROBATION IS LIMITED TO POST-CONVICTION DISPOSITIONS - WHERE THE DEFENDANT IS RELEASED TO COMMUNITY SUPERVISION RATHER THAN INCARCERATED: PROBATION IS A CRIMINAL SENTENCE. JUDGES MAY IMPOSE COMBINATIONS OF JAIL/PROBATION, FINES/PROBATION, OR OTHER AVAILABLE DISPOSITIONS. DIVERSION HAS BEEN HISTORICALLY ASSOCIATED WITH THE JUVENILE JUSTICE SYSTEM IN ORDER TO REDUCE THE "STIGMA" OR "TRAUMA" OF INCARCERATION - PROBATION IS CONSIDERED A TYPE OF DIVERSION. ADD TO THIS THE HALLMARK OF INFORMALITY WITH RESPECT TO JUVENILES (NOTE THAT THERE ARE CURRENTLY MORE PROCEDURAL SAFEGUARDS PROTECTING JUVENILE RIGHTS TODAY THAN THERE WERE IN THE PAST), AND ONE RECOGNIZES THE DIFFICULTY IN COLLECTING DATA ON SUCH TRANSACTIONS.

ANNUAL REPORTS WERE ANALYZED COVERING FOUR SUCH LOCAL PROGRAMS IN WYOMING:

NATRONA COUNTY JUVENILE PROBATION OFFICE
CASPER JUVENILE PROBATION OFFICE
CHEYENNE YOUTH ALTERNATIVES PROGRAM
GILLETTE JUVENILE PROBATION OFFICE

THE DATA WILL BE PRESENTED IN EITHER AN AGGREGATE FORMAT, OR, WHEN JURISDICTION-SPECIFIC, NO IDENTIFICATION OF THE PROGRAM WILL BE MADE - THIS WAS DONE FOR TWO REASONS: (1) EACH PROGRAM IS UNIQUE IN MANY RESPECTS (GEOGRAPHICAL, INTERNAL OPERATING POLICIES, TYPE CLIENTELE, ETC.), THEREFORE, ALLOWING COMPARISONS TO BE MADE

ON THE BASIS OF SUCH DIFFERENCES COULD BE MISLEADING; (2) SUCH COMPARISONS MAY TAKE ON A "QUALITATIVE" FLAVOR - DATA NECESSARY TO MAKE SUCH AN EVALUATION (SUCCESSFUL VS. UNSUCCESSFUL) SIMPLY ARE NOT AVAILABLE. EACH PROGRAM ALSO USES ITS OWN FORMAT FOR ANNUAL REPORTS, THEREFORE, DATA ELEMENTS ARE NOT CONSISTENT ACROSS ALL AGENCIES. THE FOLLOWING, THEN, ARE SOME GENERAL FINDINGS WITH RESPECT TO LOCALLY-BASED SERVICES:

A.) IN AN AVERAGE YEAR, ALL LOCAL PROBATION/DIVERSION PROGRAMS EXPERIENCE APPROXIMATELY 1500 JUVENILE CONTACTS, OR, ABOUT 125 PER MONTH.

B.) OFFENSES ARE MOST FREQUENTLY OF A "JUVENILE-TYPE": ILLEGAL POSSESSION OF ALCOHOL, CURFEW, BEYOND CONTROL, ETC., HOWEVER, TRADITIONAL ADULT OFFENSES ARE NOT THAT RARE: ASSAULT, DRUG OFFENSES, LARCENY, ETC.

C.) PLACEMENT (IF NECESSARY) INCLUDES THE INDUSTRIAL INSTITUTE, GIRL'S SCHOOL, CHILDREN'S HOME, AND STATE HOSPITAL. FOSTER HOME PLACEMENT IS A FREQUENTLY UTILIZED ALTERNATIVE AS WELL.

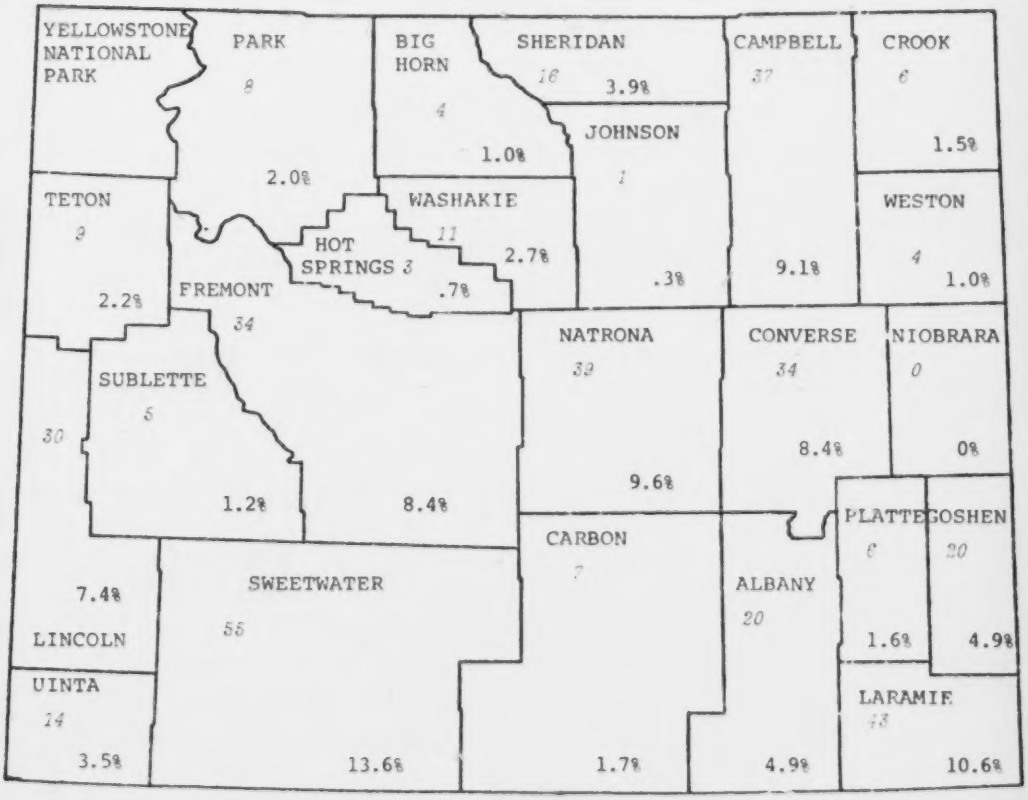
D.) MALES OUTNUMBER FEMALES IN ALL AGENCIES: IN TWO PROGRAMS, APPROXIMATELY 70% OF 1977 REFERRALS WERE MALE; IN THE REMAINING TWO PROGRAMS PERCENTAGES WERE NOT AVAILABLE, HOWEVER, ONE STATED THAT THE MALE-TO-FEMALE RATIO WAS ALMOST 3 TO 1.

ONE OTHER FORM OF PROBATION-TYPE SUPERVISION IS UTILIZED FOR JUVENILES, HOWEVER, THE MAGNITUDE OF THIS PROGRAM CANNOT CURRENTLY BE EVALUATED: SUPERVISION BY THE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC ASSISTANCE AND SOCIAL SERVICES. THE PROCESS IS VIRTUALLY IDENTICAL TO STATE LEVEL PROBATION SERVICES, IN THAT JUVENILES ARE ADJUDICATED BY THE DISTRICT COURTS FOR TRADITIONAL CRIMINAL OFFENSES AND OUT-OF-CONTROL TYPE SITUATIONS. PRESUMABLY, VIOLATION OF SUCH STATUS RESULTS IN A RETURN OF THE JUVENILE TO COURT, WHERE FURTHER ACTION CAN BE TAKEN.

IN THE FINAL ANALYSIS, THERE IS NO GAINSAYING THE IMPORTANCE OF SUCH PROGRAMS/SERVICES AS CONTACT POINTS FOR JUVENILES. THAT THESE SAME PROGRAMS REPRESENT A SIGNIFICANT VOLUME OF JUVENILE TRAFFIC, SUGGESTS THAT THEIR INCLUSION IN ANY KIND OF REPORTING SYSTEM BE FAVORABLY CONSIDERED.

EXHIBIT 10

ACCORDING TO THE MAP, APPROXIMATELY 13.6% OF ALL PROBATION/ PAROLE CONTACTS CAME FROM SWEETWATER COUNTY IN 1978, FOLLOWED BY LARAMIE COUNTY WITH 10.6% OF THE TOTAL. (THE ITALICIZED NUMBER REPRESENTS ABSOLUTE FREQUENCY, WHILE THE OTHER NUMBER EXPRESSES THE PROPORTION OF TOTAL JUVENILES FROM THAT COUNTY).



A.) In exhibit 11, one will note that "Juvenile-Only" offenses account for 70.7% of both probation/parole contacts; a greater proportion of such contacts are in the parole group (43.2%) - suggesting a greater likelihood that the actual offense is not noted and the reasons for committment is termed "beyond control" or "in need of supervision".). This relationship is further reflected in the proprortion of "Juvenile-Only" offenses represented on probationary status (27.5%). Property offenders appear more likely to receive probation than be sentenced to an institution: of 69 property offenders, 54 or (78%) received probation. Remember, too, that this entire population (probation/parole contacts) were processed further into the system than those individuals whose cases were disposed of before adjudication.

B.) Compared to adult probationers & parolees, juveniles account for a relatively small proportion of offense categories displayed in Exhibit 12: with the obvious exception of "juvenile-only" offenses, this group accounted for 7% of property offenses, 16% of drug offenses, 18.4% of violent offenses, and 4% of fraud-type offenses.

C.) Exhibit 13 presents a fairly detailed picture of successful and non-successful probation/parole contacts. Adult contacts are included to provide a basis of comparison. Juvenile probationers display the highest success rate of the two juvenile categories (31%), and, succeed at about the same rate as adult probationers (82%). There is a considerable difference, however, between adult and juvenile parolees (78% vs. 66%, respectively). This might be partially explained by the rather stringent rules surrounding revocation of adult parole, and, the "status offenders" (runaway, curfew, etc.) for which juveniles continue to be liable. Additionally, the informality of the juvenile system may allow easier "revocation" of juvenile parole status.

EXHIBIT 11

OFFENSE

JUVENILE PAROLE	FREQ.	PERCENT OF TOTAL FREQUENCY.
VIOLENT	5	1.1%
PROPERTY	15	3.4%
FRAUD OFFENSE	0	.0%
DRUG OFFENSE	3	.7%
JUVENILE ONLY	189	43.2%
OTHER	9	2.1%

JUVENILE PROBATION	FREQ.	PERCENT OF TOTAL FREQUENCY.
VIOLENT	5	1.1%
PROPERTY	54	12.4%
FRAUD OFFENSE	7	1.6%
DRUG OFFENSE	11	2.5%
JUVENILE ONLY	120	27.5%
OTHER	19	4.3%

TOTAL JUVENILE PAROLE & PROBATION OFFENSES

	FREQ.	PERCENT OF TOTAL FREQUENCY.
VIOLENT	10	2.3%
PROPERTY	69	15.8%
FRAUD OFFENSE	7	1.6%
DRUG OFFENSE	14	3.2%
JUVENILE ONLY	309	70.7%
OTHER	28	6.4%

EXHIBIT 12

OFFENSES

	PERCENT	FREQUENCY
TOTAL PROPERTY OFFENSES IN 1978	30.1%	481
OF THAT JUVENILES COMMITTED	7.0%	69
TOTAL JUVENILE ONLY OFFENSES IN 1978	19.7%	315
OF THAT JUVENILES COMMITTED	99.2%	309
TOTAL DRUG OFFENSES IN 1978	14.2%	226
OF THAT JUVENILES COMMITTED	16.1%	14
TOTAL OTHER OFFENSES IN 1978	13.7%	219
OF THAT JUVENILES COMMITTED	7.8%	28
TOTAL VIOLENT OFFENSES IN 1978	11.5%	184
OF THAT JUVENILES COMMITTED	18.4%	10
TOTAL FRAUD OFFENSES IN 1978	10.8%	172
OF THAT JUVENILES COMMITTED	4.1%	7

EXHIBIT 13

PERFORMANCE FOR CLOSED CASES

	SUCCESSFUL & TRANSFERRED		NON-SUCCESSFUL	
ADULT PROBATION				
TOTAL	403		86	
% OF ROW[1]	(82%)		(18%)	
% OF COLUMN[2]		48.0%		10.2%
JUVENILE PAROLE				
TOTAL	94		49	
% OF ROW[1]	(66%)		(34%)	
% OF COLUMN[2]		11.2%		5.8%
ADULT PAROLE				
TOTAL	76		21	
% OF ROW[1]	(78%)		(22%)	
% OF COLUMN[2]		9.1%		2.5%
JUVENILE PROBATION				
TOTAL	88		20	
% OF ROW[1]	(81%)		(19%)	
% OF COLUMN[2]		10.3%		2.4%
GRAND TOTAL	663		177	
% OF GRAND TOTAL		78.9%		21.2%

[1] INDICATES % OF ADULT PROBATION SUCCESSFUL, % JUVENILE PAROLE SUCCESSFUL, ETC.

[2] INDICATES % OF TOTAL SUCCESSFUL Ss WERE UNDER ADULT PROBATION, JUVENILE PAROLE, ETC.

EXHIBIT 14

MONTHS UNDER SUPERVISION

	JUVENILE PAROLE		JUVENILE PROBATION	
	FREQ.	% OF FREQ.	FREQ.	% OF FREQ.
1-6	83	33.1%	40	15.9%
7-12	47	18.7%	39	15.5%
13-18	12	4.8%	20	8.0%
19-24	0	---	5	2.0%
25-36	1	.4%	4	1.6%
37-48	0	---	0	---
49+	0	---	0	---

TOTAL JUVENILE PAROLE & PROBATION
MONTHS UNDER SUPERVISION

	FREQUENCY	PERCENT OF TOTAL FREQUENCY
1-6	123	49.0%
7-12	86	34.3%
13-18	32	12.7%
19-24	5	2.0%
25-36	5	2.0%
37-48	---	---
49+	---	---
TOTAL	251	100.0%

THE LARGEST CATEGORIES 49.0% AND 34.3% ARE THOSE INDIVIDUALS WHO COMPLETE THEIR PAROLE OR PROBATION WITHIN TWELVE MONTHS. ONLY RARELY DID SUPERVISION EXTEND BEYOND TWO YEARS (25+ MONTHS): 2.0% OF ALL CASES.

EXHIBIT 15

PRIOR JUVENILE OFFENSE

	YES		NO	
	FREQ.	%	FREQ.	%
JUVENILE PAROLE	76	17.4%	145	33.2%
JUVENILE PROBATION	74	16.9%	142	32.5%
	150	34.3%	287	65.7%

PRIOR JUVENILE OFFENSES COMMITTED BY JUVENILE PAROLEES & JUVENILE PROBATIONERS IS PRETTY MUCH EVEN, 76 & 74. OF THE TOTAL 437, (34.3%) HAVE BEEN ARRESTED BEFORE. THIS SUGGESTS THAT OUT OF EVERY TEN JUVENILES ARRESTED, THREE HAVE BEEN ARRESTED AT LEAST ONCE BEFORE.

PRIOR INSTITUTIONALIZATION

	YES		NO	
	FREQ.	%	FREQ.	%
JUVENILE PAROLE	64	14.6%	157	35.9%
JUVENILE PROBATION	17	3.9%	199	45.5%
	81	18.5%	356	81.4%

OUT OF 437 JUVENILE PROBATIONERS & PAROLEES IN 1978, 81 OR 18.5% EVIDENCED PRIOR INSTITUTIONALIZATION. THOSE CURRENTLY ON PAROLE APPEAR TO ACCOUNT FOR A GREATER PROPORTION OF PRIOR ARRESTS, WHILE FOR PROBATIONERS, THE PERCENTAGE OF PRIOR COMMITTMENT DROPS TO 4% AS COMPARED TO 16.9% EVIDENCING PRIOR ARRESTS. PRIOR MENTAL COMMITTMENT (BELOW) APPEARS TO BE ANOTHER RARE EVENT.

PRIOR MENTAL COMMITTMENT

	YES	NO
	FREQ.	FREQ.
JUVENILE PAROLE	25	196
JUVENILE PROBATION	7	209
TOTAL	32	405
% OF TOTAL	7.3%	92.7%

EXHIBIT 16

DRUG USE

	YES		NO/UNKNOWN	
	FREQ.	%	FREQ.	%
JUVENILE PAROLE	94	21.5%	127	29.1%
JUVENILE PROBATION	58	13.3%	158	36.2%
	152	34.8%	285	65.3%

ALCOHOL USE

	YES		NO/UNKNOWN	
	FREQ.	%	FREQ.	%
JUVENILE PAROLE	95	21.7%	126	28.8%
JUVENILE PROBATION	69	15.8%	147	33.6%
	159	37.5%	273	62.4%

OF TOTAL PAROLEES & PROBATIONERS, 34.8% EVIDENCED DRUG USE AT ONE TIME OR ANOTHER; 65.3% HAVING NONE/UNKNOWN DRUG USE. FOR EVERY TEN JUVENILES ARRESTED, THE PROBABILITY IS THAT AT LEAST 3 HAVE HAD SOME DRUG USE INVOLVEMENT - THIS WILL RANGE FROM CASUAL EXPERIMENTATION TO ADDICITION.

THE SAME IS TRUE FOR ALCOHOL USE AS IT WAS FOR DRUG USE: 37.5% OF ALL PAROLEES AND PROBATIONERS INDICATE SOME ALCOHOL USE; ALMOST FOUR OUT OF EVERY TEN.

EXHIBITS 17 THROUGH 18 PROVIDE BRIEF STATISTICAL DISPLAYS RELATIVE TO VARIOUS DEMOGRAPHIC VARIABLES FOR PROBATIONERS AND PAROLEES:

EXHIBIT 17

A.) QUITE UNDERSTANDABLY AN OVERWHELMING MAJORITY OF THOSE ON EITHER PROBATION OR PAROLE ARE UNDER 18 YEARS OF AGE. IN A STUDY RELEASED IN JUNE 1978, THE AVERAGE AGE OF A JUVENILE PROBATIONER WAS 15.6 YEARS.

B.) MALES PREDOMINATE IN PROBATION - 86% (OF 216 PROBATIONERS) ARE MALE, HOWEVER, PAROLEES ARE MORE LIKELY TO BE FEMALE - 53% (118 OF 221 PAROLEES).

C.) RACE IS OVERWHELMINGLY CAUCASIAN: 95.9%. THERE IS A SMALL DIFFERENCE WITHIN GROUPS, HOWEVER: 6% OF PAROLEES WERE NON-CAUCASIAN, AND, 2% OF PROBATIONERS WERE NON-CAUCASIAN.

D.) RELIGIOUS PREFERENCE WAS DICHOTOMIZED INTO A YES/NO CATEGORIZATION: OVERALL 61.1% INDICATED SOME PREFERENCE, HOWEVER, MORE PAROLEES (76%) THAN PROBATIONERS (46%) INDICATED A PREFERENCE WITHIN THEIR RESPECTIVE GROUPS.

EXHIBIT 18

A.) BY DEFINTION, A GREATER PROPORTION OF BOTH PAROLEES AND PROBATIONERS WILL EVIDENCE INCOMPLETE EDUCATION (ESPECIALLY SINCE THE AVERAGE AGE IS 15 YEARS) - 11.5%, HOWEVER, DID INDICATE GRADUATION FROM HIGH SCHOOL.

B.) MORE SUBJECTS FROM EACH GROUP INDICATED SOME TYPE OF EMPLOYMENT (62.7%). WHETHER THE OFFENSE OF CONVICTION OCCURRED DURING A PERIOD OF UNEMPLOYMENT IS UNKNOWN - SUCH DATA WOULD BE USEFUL IN DETERMINING WHETHER OR NOT UNEMPLOYMENT TRENDS AMONG JUVENILES IS PREDICTIVE OF CHANGES IN THE ARREST RATE.

C.) WHEN COMPARED TO THE EMPLOYMENT FIGURES, INCOME DATA PRESENTS A PROBLEM - EITHER 57% WERE WORKING FOR NOTHING, OR, COULD NOT REMEMBER WHEN ASKED - IT IS SUSPECTED TO BE THE LATTER.

D.) MARRIAGE IS A FACTOR THAT CERTAINLY DOES NOT FIGURE PROMINENTLY IN THE LIVES OF A MAJORITY OF JUVENILE PROBATIONERS & PAROLEES - LESS THAN 2% INDICATED MARRIAGE.

EXHIBIT 17

A.) AGE

	0-18		19+	
	FREQ.	%	FREQ.	%
JUVENILE PAROLE	215	49.2%	6	1.4%
JUVENILE PROBATION	208	47.6%	8	1.8%
	423	96.8%	14	3.2%

B.) SEX

	MALE		FEMALE	
	FREQ.	%	FREQ.	%
JUVENILE PAROLE	103	23.6%	118	27.0%
JUVENILE PROBATION	185	42.3%	31	7.1%
	288	65.9%	149	34.1%

C.) RACE

	CAUCASIAN		NON-CAUCASIAN	
	FREQ.	%	FREQ.	%
JUVENILE PAROLE	208	47.6%	13	3.0%
JUVENILE PROBATION	211	48.3%	5	1.1%
	419	95.9%	18	4.1%

D.) RELIGION

	NO-UNKNOWN		YES	
	FREQ.	%	FREQ.	%
JUVENILE PAROLE	52	11.9%	169	38.7%
JUVENILE PROBATION	118	27.0%	98	22.4%
	170	38.9%	267	61.1%

EXHIBIT 18

A.) EDUCATION

	0-11		12		13+	
	FREQ.	%	FREQ.	%	FREQ.	%
JUVENILE PAROLE	203	46.5%	17	3.9%	1	.2%
JUVENILE PROBATION	181	41.4%	33	7.6%	2	.5%
	384	87.9%	50	11.5%	3	.7%

B.) EMPLOYMENT

	NO		YES	
	FREQ.	%	FREQ.	%
JUVENILE PAROLE	93	21.3%	128	29.3%
JUVENILE PROBATION	70	16.0%	146	33.4%
	163	37.3%	274	62.7%

C.) INCOME

	NO		YES	
	FREQ.	%	FREQ.	%
JUVENILE PAROLE	215	49.2%	6	1.4%
JUVENILE PROBATION	200	45.8%	16	3.7%
	415	95.0%	22	5.1%

D.) MARITAL STATUS

	NO		YES	
	FREQ.	%	FREQ.	%
JUVENILE PAROLE	219	50.1%	2	.5%
JUVENILE PROBATION	210	48.1%	6	1.4%
	429	98.2%	8	1.9%

EXHIBIT 10 CON'T.

FAMILY STATUS

	BROKEN		INTACT	
	FREQ.	%	FREQ.	%
JUVENILE PAROLE	135	30.9%	86	19.7%
JUVENILE PROBATION	88	20.0%	128	29.3%
	223	50.9%	214	49.0%

OF THE TOTAL 437 JUVENILE PAROLEES & JUVENILE PROBATIONERS IN 1978, 50.9% WERE FROM A "BROKEN HOME". ("BROKEN" WAS DEFINED AS EITHER ONE OR BOTH PARENTS MISSING FROM THE HOME).

JUVENILE PAROLEES WERE THE LARGEST CATEGORY WITH 61% INDICATING "BROKEN HOME" - JUVENILE PROBATIONERS REVEALED 39% WITH A SIMILAR BACKGROUND.

ADDITIONAL DATA ANALYSES

IN EARLY 1978, A FAIRLY COMPREHENSIVE STUDY WAS UNDERTAKEN TO ATTEMPT TO "PREDICT" WHICH INDIVIDUALS HAD THE GREATEST CHANCE OF FAILING WHILE ON PROBATION OR PAROLE STATUS. FOR THE PURPOSES OF THE INSTANT RESEARCH, ONLY JUVENILE PROBATIONERS WILL BE DISCUSSED (JUVENILE PAROLEES WERE INCLUDED WITHIN THIS GROUP).

ONE FACTOR STANDS ALONE AS BEING THE STRONGEST OVERALL PREDICTOR OF FAILURE (OF A TOTAL OF 18 FACTORS USED): PRIOR JUVENILE OFFENSES. THIS WAS FOLLOWED CLOSELY BY FAMILY STATUS (BROKEN) AND INDICATED ALCOHOL USE. FOR THE NEARLY 300 CASES EVALUATED IN THIS GROUP, 40% INDICATED PRIOR OFFENSES (RANGING FROM 1 TO 11, WITH A MEAN OF 2.6); 37% INDICATED A BROKEN HOME; AND 14% INDICATED ALCOHOL USE. UNLIKE ADULTS, PRIOR INSTITUTIONALIZATION DID NOT EVIDENCE A SIGNIFICANT IMPACT ON THE LIKELIHOOD OF FAILURE. (FOR EXAMPLE, OVER 60% OF ADULT PAROLEES SHOWED PRIOR PENAL COMMITTMENT, HOWEVER, ONLY 4% OF JUVENILES SHOWED PRIOR JUVENILE COMMITTMENT).

EXHIBIT 19

AVERAGE LENGTH (MONTHS) OF PROBATIONARY SENTENCES IMPOSED, BY CATEGORY OF OFFENSE, FOR EACH DISTRICT COURT.

	VIOLENT	PROPERTY	DRUG	STATUS*	
DISTRICT I	36.0	16.0	----	9.0	
DISTRICT II	----	(12.0)[1]	----	----	
DISTRICT III	24.0	13.2	7.0	13.4	
DISTRICT IV	----	32.5	----	----	
DISTRICT V	----	(12.0)	(24.0)	----	
DISTRICT VI	(24.0)	16.0	----	30.0	
DISTRICT VII	----	4.5	----	----	
DISTRICT VIII	----	22.2	(10.5)	10.2	
DISTRICT IX	----	9.7	----	6.2	
TOTAL CASES	5	70	10	32	117

* INCLUDES CASES NOTED AS "DELINQUENT ACTS", "IN NEED OF SUPERVISION", AND "BEYOND CONTROL".

[1] ( ) INDICATES ONE CASE.

EXHIBIT 19 COULD DOUBTLESS HAVE BEEN INCLUDED IN THE JUDICIAL SECTION. BASICALLY, THESE DATA DESCRIBE THE AVERAGE LENGTH OF IMPOSED PROBATIONARY TERMS, FOR EACH DISTRICT COURT, BETWEEN AUGUST 1978 AND APRIL 1979.

OFFENSE CATEGORIES DURING THIS TIME PERIOD ARE CONSISTENT WITH DATA PRESENTED ELSEWHERE: PROPERTY OFFENSES ARE HIGHEST (60%), FOLLOWED BY STATUS (27%); DRUG OFFENSES (9%); AND LASTLY, VIOLENT OFFENSES (4%). VIOLENT OFFENSES MAY NOT BE WELL REPRESENTED BECAUSE THOSE OFFENDERS ARE INCARCERATED RATHER THAN RECEIVING PROBATION. A FAIRLY WIDE RANGE OF AVERAGE SENTENCES IMPOSED ATTACHES TO PROPERTY OFFENDERS: 4.5 TO 32.5 MONTHS.

INSTITUTIONAL DATA AND ANALYSIS

INSTITUTIONAL DATA

In order to provide some measure of perspective relative to juveniles "held" in institutions, the following series of tables present data culled from annual reports submitted to the Borad of Charities and Reform. Institutions represented include: Wyoming Children's Home, Wyoming Girl's School, Wyoming Industrial Institute, and to a lesser extent, the State Hospital (at Evanston) and the State Penitentiary (at Rawlins).

Short of executing an individual-by-individual study within each of these institutions, the annual reports provide some useful summary data. It should, however, be pointed out that the amount and detail of institution-specific data varies with each agency, therefore, the following narratives relative to each will also vary in length and detail. Each agency will receive a narrative description particular to their in-house population - followed by a one page display of aggregate data.

INSTITUTIONS

Wyoming's State Children's Home: The Home is a state-run agency established to provide care for dependent orphans and children not otherwise adequately provided for, as well as those suffering special problems. Ages range from infancy to eighteen years of age. Committment to the Home is accomplished through the District Courts of the State, and, the Courts are usually involved in final disposition as well. Ultimately, the Home seeks to return children to satisfactory family living conditions in the community.

Between 1974 and 1978, the average number of committments per year was 108; average monthly rate was about 71. It was undetermined how many were repeat committments within a given

YEAR, OR, FROM YEAR TO YEAR. DURING FISCAL YEAR 1978 (FY 78), THE FOLLOWING SORTS OF OBSERVATIONS WERE MADE:

A) FEMALES COMMITTED JUST BARELY OUT-NUMBERED MALES: 59% DURING FY 78.

B) FEMALES WERE MORE LIKELY (53%) TO BE OVER FOURTEEN YEARS OF AGE, AND MALES (68%) UNDER FOURTEEN YEARS OF AGE.

C) "OUT OF PARENTAL CONTROL" AND "IN NEED OF SUPERVISION" ACCOUNTED FOR 81% OF REASONS FOR COMMITTMENT DURING THE YEAR.

D) NATRONA, LARAMIE, AND CONVERSE COUNTIES COLLECTIVELY ACCOUNTED FOR 82% OF THE COMMITTMENTS IN FY 78.

E) APPROXIMATELY 40% WERE RELEASED TO THEIR OWN PARENTS, 10% WERE RELEASED (TRANSFERRED) TO ANOTHER INSTITUTION (I.E., STATE HOSPITAL, INDUSTRIAL INSTITUTE, OR GIRL'S SCHOOL), 27% WERE RELEASED TO THE COURTS, WELFARE, ETC. AND THE BALANCE TO ADOPTIVE HOMES, FOSTER HOMES, ETC.

DATA PRESENTED IN EXHIBIT 20 REFLECTS TRENDS IN COMMITTMENTS TO THE CHILDREN'S HOME. BECAUSE A COURT ORDER IS USED IN ALMOST ALL CASES, DATA ARE GROUPED BY JUDICIAL DISTRICT. THIS WAS ALSO PROMPTED BY THE INFREQUENCY OF COMMITTMENT - SMALL NUMBERS DO NOT PERMIT RELIABLE STATISTICAL COMPARISONS. (NOTE THAT TWO ADDITIONAL JUDICIAL DISTRICTS EXIST IN THE 1978 DATA - THIS OBVIOUSLY AFFECTS THE DISTRIBUTION OF CASES IN 1978.) THE FOLLOWING OBSERVATIONS ARE ADVANCED:

A) DISTRICTS I, II, AND VII MOST FREQUENTLY ACCOUNT FOR THE LARGEST PROPORTION OF COMMITTMENTS IN ANY GIVEN YEAR - EXCLUDING 1978: 80% IN 1974, 88% IN 1977, AND 82% IN 1978, FOR EXAMPLE. NATRONA COUNTY MAINTAINS ITS HIGH PROPORTION IN 1978 (70%), AS DOES LARAMIE COUNTY (9%) - IT IS IMPORTANT TO NOTE THAT THESE TWO COUNTIES ALONE COMPRISED APPROXIMATELY 30% OF THE JUVENILES BETWEEN 6-18 YEARS OF AGE IN 1978 - CHANGES IN THE JUVENILE POPULATIONS OF SUCH COUNTIES WILL DOUBTLESS IMPACT THE HOME, AS WELL AS OTHER JUVENILE SERVICE AGENCIES.

B) Despite a decrease of committments in some districts, the trend appears to be an overall increase in committments: 59% in 1978 over 1974 - an increase greater than the increase in juveniles between 1974-1978 (up 10%).

C) Over time, the greatest proportion of committments are defined as "out of parental control" and "in need of supervision": 64% in 1974; 83% in 1975; 74% in 1976; and 81% in 1978.

D) There has <u>apparently</u> been a substantial decrease in committments based on "delinquent actions" during the same period - from 9% in 1975 to 3% of the total in 1978. Interestingly enough, delinquency committments have risen in both the Industrial Institute and the Girl's School.

E) <u>Assuming</u>, for the sake of argument, that approximately 200 juveniles are processed through the Children's Home annually (and this is a conservative estimate), then the rate per 1,000 population-at-risk (1-18 years) becomes <u>1.2</u>: In other words, a juvenile's chances of being committed to the Home are roughly one in one thousand. Now, using the total number of juvenile arrests in 1978, the rate changes substantially: 3,793 arrests and 200 committments, equals 53 committments per 1,000 juveniles. This figure assumes that each child has an equal chance of being committed to the Home - which is dependent upon the judge, the offense charged, and many other confounding variables. The availability of alternatives (city probation, etc.) would certainly have an impact on whether or not the judge confined a given child to the home. - Additional research is obviously necessary to "sort out" the criteria variables which best predict choice.

EXHIBIT 20

COMMITTMENTS BY JUDICIAL DISTRICT TO THE
WYOMING STATE CHILDREN'S HOME: 1974-1978

	1974	1975	1976	1977*	1978
DISTRICT I	6	17	11	13	11
DISTRICT II	11	7	23	11	5
DISTRICT III	6	6	2	5	2
DISTRICT IV	7	7	5	3	1
DISTRICT V	0	3	6	0	1
DISTRICT VI	4	6	6	5	4
DISTRICT VII	51	71	52	70	90
(DISTRICT VIII)					11
(DISTRICT IX)					4
TOTALS	85	117	105	107	129

* DUE TO A CHANGE IN JUDICIAL DISTRICTS (EFFECTIVE IN MAY, 1977; 1978 DATA REFLECTS TWO ADDITIONAL DISTRICTS.)

REASONS FOR COMMITTMENT TO THE
WYOMING STATE CHILDREN'S HOME: 1975-1978.

	1975	1976	1977	1978
PARENTAL ALCOHOLISM	29	3	15	5
PHYSICAL ABUSE	4	1	3	8
SEXUAL ABUSE	4	0	5	9
DELINQUENT ACTIONS	12	14	5	4
OUT OF PARENTAL CONTROL	37	36	36	48
IN NEED OF SUPERVISION	52	51	43	61
	138	105	107	135

WYOMING GIRL'S SCHOOL: ESTABLISHED BY STATE LAW WITH THE PURPOSE OF PROVIDING FOR THE CUSTODY AND DISCIPLINE OF INCORRIGIBLE GIRLS COMMITTED BY THE COURT. (SEE EXHIBIT 21)

DURING FY 78, THE AVERAGE AGE OF THOSE COMMITTED WAS JUST OVER 14 YEARS OLD. 78% WERE COMMITTED BECAUSE OF "STATUS OFFENSES" AND 9% FOR "DELINQUENCY." THE FAMILY STATUS OF RESIDENTS COMMITTED DURING FY 78 INDICATES THAT 67% LIVED IN AN ARRANGEMENT WITH OTHER THAN THEIR NATURAL PARENTS IMMEDIATELY PRIOR TO THEIR COMMITTMENT. ONLY 5%, ACCORDING TO THE REPORT, CAME FROM "IMPOVERISHED HOMES." NATRONA, FREMONT, AND CAMPBELL COUNTIES ACCOUNTED FOR 46% OF THE COMMITTMENTS DURING FY 78.

TREND DATA REVEALED THE FOLLOWING:

A) 1978 COMMITTMENTS WERE SUBSTANTIALLY HIGHER THAN THE TWO PREVIOUS YEARS: UP 32% OVER 1976.
B) DISTRICT VI APPEARS TO BE INCREASING RATHER RAPIDLY IN THE NUMBER OF COMMITTMENTS - FROM NONE IN 1976 TO 17 IN 1978 (ONE REASON BEING THAT CAMPBELL COUNTY WAS MOVED TO JUDICIAL DISTRICT VI IN THE MID-1977 REORGANIZATION PLAN).
C) OFFENSE DATA SHOWS CLEARLY THAT "STATUS OFFENSES" CONTINUE TO ACCOUNT FOR THE LARGEST PROPORTION OF COMMITTMENTS, HOWEVER, THIS PERCENTAGE IS DECLINING MODERATELY OVER TIME: 93% IN 1976; 82% IN 1977; AND 78% IN 1978. THIS CORRESPONDS WITH A DECREASE STATEWIDE IN THE PROPORTION OF JUVENILE ARRESTS FOR "STATUS OFFENSES": DOWN 15% BETWEEN 1975 AND 1978. ADULT-TYPE CRIMINAL OFFENSE COMMITTMENTS APPEAR TO BE ON THE INCREASE: FROM 4% OF THE TOTAL IN 1976, TO 13% IN 1978.
D) DURING CALENDAR YEAR 1978, THERE WERE 1,231 RECORDED ARRESTS OF JUVENILE FEMALES IN WYOMING, OR 33% OF THE TOTAL JUVENILE ARRESTS. POPULATION-AT-RISK PROJECTIONS FOR 1978 SHOW THAT FEMALES AGES 6 THROUGH 18 COMPRISE

49% OF THIS AGE GROUP, AND 12% OF THE ENTIRE STATE POPULATION. BASED ON A YEARLY ADMISSION RATE OF 120 GIRLS, THE RATE PER 1,000 FOR BOTH BASES AVAILABLE INDICATES THAT THE CHANCES FOR THE GENERAL POPULATION ARE 2.2 PER 1,000; FOR THE ARRESTED POPULATION, THE CHANCES ARE 10% OF GOING TO THE GIRL'S SCHOOL (98 PER 1,000). AGAIN THE SAME ASSUMPTIONS HOLD HERE AS WITH THE PREVIOUS SECTION.

EXHIBIT 21

WYOMING GIRL'S SCHOOL ADMISSIONS BY JUDICIAL DISTRICT: 1976-1978*

	1976	1977	1978
DISTRICT I	3	7	7
DISTRICT II	8	17	7
DISTRICT III	10	4	13
DISTRICT IV	14	19	8
DISTRICT V	7	7	5
DISTRICT VI	0	2	17
DISTRICT VII	37	16	21
(DISTRICT VIII)			9
(DISTRICT IX)			17
TOTALS	79	72	104

* ANNUAL REPORT FOR 1975 UNAVAILABLE: NECESSARY STATISTICAL DATA NOT INCLUDED IN 1974 REPORT.

WYOMING GIRL'S SCHOOL ADMISSIONS BY OFFENSE: 1976-1978

	1976	1977	1978
ADULT CRIMINAL OFFENSE	3	7	9
DELINQUENCY	2	6	6
STATUS OFFENSES	65	59	52
TOTALS	70	72	67

WYOMING INDUSTRIAL INSTITUTE: CHARGED WITH RECEIVING "ADJUDICATED MALE DELINQUENTS," THE INSTITUTE'S AGE RANGE IS FROM 10 TO 21 YEARS OF AGE, HOWEVER, ACCORDING TO THE FY 78 ANNUAL REPORT, THOSE 19 AND OVER ACCOUNTED FOR ONLY 3% OF THE ADMISSIONS.

DURING FY 78, FREMONT, SWEETWATER, NATRONA, AND SHERIDAN COUNTIES WERE RESPONSIBLE FOR 50% OF THE ADMISSIONS, WHICH INCLUDED RETURNS FOR VIOLATIONS OF AFTERCARE AND TRANSFERS. AVERAGE AGE AT ADMISSION WAS 15.8 YEARS (EXCLUDING THOSE NINETEEN AND OVER), WITH 86% BETWEEN 14 AND 17 YEARS OF AGE. "DELINQUENT CHILD" WAS THE MOST FREQUENT OFFENSE (51%) FOLLOWED BY "VIOLATION OF AFTERCARE" (20%) AND "CHILD IN NEED OF SUPERVISION" (9%). UNLIKE OTHER INSTITUTIONS, SOME DATA WERE PROVIDED RELATIVE TO LENGTH OF SENTENCE - UNFORTUNATELY, 70% WERE CLASSIFIED AS "INDETERMINATE." IN THE AGGREGATED TREND DATA (EXHIBIT 22), WE HAVE:

A) A FAIRLY STEADY, ALBEIT SLIGHT, INCREASE IN ADMISSIONS FROM YEAR TO YEAR SINCE 1974 - WITH A 34% INCREASE IN 1978 OVER 1974. WITHIN EACH JUDICIAL DISTRICT, HOWEVER, THE FLUCTUATIONS DO NOT PERMIT ANY CONSISTENT STATISTICAL EVALUATIONS.

B) THE DISTRICT VI INCREASE IN 1978 IS DUE TO THE INCLUSION OF CAMPBELL COUNTY AFTER THE NEW JUDICIAL DISTRICTS WERE PUT INTO EFFECT - CAMPBELL COUNTY WAS IN DISTRICT IV (WHICH DROPPED DURING THE SAME PERIOD) AND FREQUENTLY ACCOUNTED FOR 8-9% OF THE ADMISSIONS.

C) OFFENSE DATA OVER TIME SUGGESTS THAT THERE HAVE BEEN NO OBVIOUS FLUCTUATIONS - WITH THE EXCEPTION OF PROPERTY OFFENSES BETWEEN 1977 AND 1978, HOWEVER, IT IS SUSPECTED THAT THE NEW CATEGORY "DELINQUENT CHILD" INTRODUCED IN 1977 HAS ABSORBED MANY PROPERTY OFFENDERS. DUE TO RARITY OF OCCURRENCE, VIOLENT OFFENSES ARE SOMEWHAT DIFFICULT TO EVALUATE, HOWEVER, THEY DO SEEM TO BE ON THE DECLINE (3% IN 1978, COMPARED TO 9% OF THE TOTAL IN 1974). ONE OTHER POSSIBILITY IS THAT A GREATER PROPORTION OF VIOLENT JUVENILE OFFENDERS ARE BEING SENT

TO THE STATE PENITENTIARY - 14% OF FY 78 ADMISSIONS TO THE PENITENTIARY WERE UNDER TWENTY YEARS OLD.

D) JUVENILE MALES ACCOUNTED FOR 67% OF JUVENILE ARRESTS STATEWIDE IN 1978- THE RATE PER 1,000 (BASED ON 140 INCARCERATIONS IN FY 78) COMPUTES TO 55 PER 1,000, OR ABOUT A 6% CHANCE OF BEING SENT TO THE INDUSTRIAL INSTITUTE. THE RATE PER 1,000 FOR THE GENERAL POPULATION OF MALE JUVENILES BETWEEN 14 AND 18 YEARS (93% OF THE FY 78 ADMISSIONS) IS 6 PER 1,000 - CONSIDERABLY LESS THAN AFTER BEING ARRESTED, QUITE OBVIOUSLY.

AS AN ASIDE, TWO OTHER INSTITUTIONS INDICATED "JUVENILES" AS BEING PART OF THE IN-HOUSE POPULATION: THE STATE HOSPITAL (AT EVANSTON) AND THE STATE PENITENTIARY (AT RAWLINS). BRIEFLY, THEN, WE HAVE THE FOLLOWING:

A) A TOTAL OF 49 "JUVENILE COMMITTMENTS" WERE RECEIVED AT THE STATE HOSPITAL IN FY 78 - AMOUNTING TO ROUGHLY 6% OF TOTAL ADMISSIONS DURING THAT PERIOD. SEVEN (14% OF 49) WERE DESIGNATED AS HAVING BEEN TRANSFERRED FROM THE INDUSTRIAL INSTITUTE.

B) 29% OF ALL TRANSFERS TO THE HOSPITAL WERE FROM THE THREE JUVENILE INSTITUTIONS PREVIOUSLY DISCUSSED.

C) ACCORDING TO THE DETAILED AGE BREAKDOWN, BY DIAGNOSIS, APPROXIMATELY 8% OF THE RESIDENT POPULATION (AS OF JUNE 30, 1978) WAS UNDER EIGHTEEN YEARS OF AGE.

D) THE STATE PENITENTIARY POPULATION RECEIVED DURING FY 78 EVIDENCED 14% WERE UNDER 20 YEARS OF AGE. TWO INMATES HAD BEEN TRANSFERRED FROM THE INDUSTRIAL INSTITUTE DURING THE SAME PERIOD.

EXHIBIT 22

WYOMING INDUSTRIAL INSTITUTE ADMISSIONS* BY JUDICIAL DISTRICT: 1974-1978

	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978
DISTRICT I	22	13	9	14	10
DISTRICT II	11	20	15	18	12
DISTRICT III	11	19	11	10	23
DISTRICT IV	8	16	13	23	16
DISTRICT V	11	15	18	14	12
DISTRICT VI	3	4	8	4	15
DISTRICT VII	36	29	43	51	13
(DISTRICT VIII)					12
(DISTRICT IX)					24
TOTAL	102	116	117	134	137

* INCLUDES NEW COURT ADMISSIONS, VIOLATIONS, VOLUNTARY RETURNS, AND TRANSFERS; THE GREATEST PROPORTION (80-90%) BEING NEW COURT ADMISSIONS.

WYOMING INDUSTRIAL INSTITUTE ADMISSIONS BY OFFENSE CATEGORY: 1974-1978

	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978
VIOLENT OFFENSE	9	4	8	3	4
PROPERTY OFFENSE	27	39	35	31	7
DRUG OFFENSE	7	2	8	3	1
*STATUS OFFENSE	20	16	10	13	14
[1](DELINQUENT CHILD)				39	70
VIOLATION OF PROBATION OR AFTERCARE	29	39	49	39	35
**OTHER	12	16	7	6	6
TOTAL	104	116	117	134	137

*INCLUDES: IN NEED OF SUPERVISION, INCORRIGIBILITY, TRUANT, RUNAWAY.

[1]BETWEEN 1974-1976, THIS CATEGORY WAS RARELY RECORDED: 1977-1978, HOWEVER, DID NOT DENOTE ACTUAL OFFENSE.

**INCLUDES: TRANSFERS FROM OTHER INSTITUTIONS, TEMPORARY DETAINMENT, VOLUNTARY RETURN, ACCESSORY, ETC.

COMMUNITY MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES/CATCHMENT AREAS: EIGHT SUCH ENTITIES WERE CREATED TO SERVE VARIOUS GEOGRAPHICAL PORTIONS OF THE STATE, THEY ARE:

REGION I	(PARK, HOT SPRINGS, BIG HORN, WASHAKIE COUNTIES.)
REGION II	(SHERIDAN, JOHNSON, CROOK, CAMPBELL, AND WESTON COUNTIES.)
REGION III	(FREMONT COUNTY, INCLUDES THE WIND RIVER RESERVATION.)
REGION IV	(NATRONA, CONVERSE, AND NIOBRARA COUNTIES.)
REGION V	(TETON, SUBLETTE, LINCOLN, AND UINTA COUNTIES.)
REGION VIa.	(CARBON COUNTY.)
REGION VIb.	(SWEETWATER COUNTY.)
REGION VII	(LARAMIE, ALBANY, AND GOSHEN COUNTIES.)

WITHIN THE LIMITED PERSPECTIVE OF THIS STUDY JUVENILES ACCOUNTED FOR THE FOLLOWING PROPORTION OF "CONTACTS" WITHIN EACH CATCHMENT AREA:

EXHIBIT 23

	TOTAL	% OF REGION TOTAL	% OF STATE TOTAL	% OF TOTAL ≤ 17 YEARS
REGION I	61	17%	.6%	3%
REGION II	479	25%	5%	22%
REGION III	476	45%	5%	21%
REGION IV	368	21%	4%	17%
REGION V	79	15%	.8%	4%
REGION VIA	36	19%	.4%	2%
REGION VIB	140	20%	2%	6%
REGION VII	585	19%	6%	26%
OVERALL TOTALS	2224	—	23%	100% *

* WILL NOT TOTAL EXACTLY DUE TO ROUNDING.

BRIEFLY, THEN, WE KNOW THE FOLLOWING:

A.) REGION III EVIDENCES THE HIGHEST PROPORTION OF JUVENILES IN ITS "CONTACT" POPULATION (45%) - EXPLAINED PARTLY BY AN OVER-REPRESENTATION OF PERSONS FROM THE WIND RIVER RESERVATION, HOWEVER, WHEN EXPRESSED AS A PROPORTION OF THE STATE TOTAL, REGION III RANKS THIRD (21%).

B.) Region VII ranks highest in statewide proportion (26%), obviously because that region also evidences the highest absolute number of juvenile contacts (585).

C.) Region VIA (Carbon County) displays the lowest absolute frequency of "contacts" (36), however, as a proportion of in-region "contacts", it is equal to Region VII (19% each).

D.) It is important to note that while proportions within regions vary (which is to be expected), the overall proportion of juveniles statewide is 23%, or, 2 out of every 10 Comminity Mental Health Center "contacts".

Note: In order to provide some perspective on the incidence of such "contacts" within each geographical entity, the following rates per 1,000 "population-at-risk" are presented. While the reported data do not reveal the low end of the age spectrum, it is highly unlikely that juvenile "contacts" younger than six-years old occur with any regularity, therefore, the base age group used in the following calculations is 6 to 17 years old:

	TOTAL	RATE PER 1,000
REGION I	10830	5.6
REGION II	15843	30.2
REGION III	9079	52.4
REGION IV	19043	19.3
REGION V	8429	9.4
REGION VIA	4414	8.2
REGION VIB	9809	14.3
REGION VII	25196	23.2
OVERALL	102643	21.7

UNLIKE PROPORTIONS, RATES PER 1,000 FOR POPULATION-AT-RISK ALLOWS AN EVALUATION OF THE LIKELIHOOD OF AN INDIVIDUAL WITHIN A CERTAIN SPECIFIED GROUP BECOMING, IN THIS CASE, A "CONTACT" AT A MENTAL HEALTH CENTER.

A.) DUE TO A HIGHER POPULATION IN THE SPECIFIED AGE GROUP, REGION VII MOVES FROM BEING TIED AT FIFTH PLACE (19% OF REGION TOTAL) TO THIRD PLACE, WITH 23 JUVENILES IN 1,000 BECOMING CENTER "CONTACTS".

B.) REGION VIA TIED WITH REGION VII ABOVE, DROPS TO ALMOST LAST AT 8 PER 1,000 "CONTACTS".

TREND DATA - OVER SEVERAL YEARS - WHEN COMPUTED WITH RATES PER 1,000 AND PROPORTION OF INCREASE IN THE SPECIFIED POPULATIONS (SOMETIMES REFERRED TO AS "TARGET POPULATION") ALLOWS FOR A MORE SENSITIVE EVALUATION OF CHANGES: IN OTHER WORDS, WHEN COMPARING REGIONS VII AND VIA PERCENTAGES, THEY APPEAR IDENTICAL (19%), HOWEVER, THE RATES PER 1,000 SHOW THAT THEIR INITIAL SIMILARITY IS A FUNCTION OF LESS SENSITIVE STATISTICAL MANIPULATIONS.

ADDITIONAL DATA

AND

ANALYSIS

EXHIBIT 24

COMPARISON OF REPORTED ABUSE & NEGLECT CASES, STATEWIDE, RATES PER 1,000 JUVENILES: 1971 - 1978.

	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977*	1978
TOTAL ABUSE	70	55 -21%	87 +37%	115 +32%	198 +72%	402 +103%	248 -38%	687 +177%
TOTAL NEGLECT	39	125 +221%	124 -1%	107 -14%	404 +278%	595 +47%	290 -51%	1046 +261%
GRAND TOTAL	109	180 +65%	211 +17%	222 +5%	602 +171%	997 +66%	857 -14%	1846 +115%
RATE/1,000 18 YEARS	1.31	2.10 +60%	2.40 +14%	2.40 N/C	6.22 +159%	9.90 +59%	8.20 -17%	16.90 +106%

* BOTH 1977 AND 1978 DATA DIVIDED REPORTS INTO THREE CATEGORIES: ABUSE ONLY, NEGLECT ONLY, AND BOTH ABUSE AND NEGLECT. THE GRAND TOTAL FOR 1977, THEREFORE, REFLECTS ALL CASES. THIS MEANS THAT TOTAL ABUSE ADDED TO TOTAL NEGLECT WILL NOT EQUAL THE GRAND TOTAL SUM. RATE PER 1,000, HOWEVER, IS BASED ON THE GRAND TOTAL FIGURE (857). DIFFERENTIATION OF SUBSTANTIATED VS. UNSUBSTANTIATED CASES IS DISPLAYED IN A LATTER TABLE - THERE IS NO DISTINCTION IN THE ABOVE DATA.

OWING TO THE OBVIOUSLY SENSITIVE NATURE OF ABUSE AND NEGLECT CASES, THE LIKELIHOOD OF "HIDDEN" CONFOUNDING FACTORS BECOMES FAIRLY STRONG.

ACCORDING TO EXHIBIT 24, WITH THE EXCEPTION OF 1977, THE TREND IN REPORTED ABUSE/NEGLECT CASES HAS BEEN BOTH STEADY AND, IN SOME CASES, DRAMATIC. FOR EXAMPLE, THE CHANGE IN ABSOLUTE FREQUENCY OF REPORTING BETWEEN 1974-1975 AND 1977-1978: 171% AND 115%, RESPECTIVELY. NEGLECT CASES, WITH THE EXCEPTION OF 1974, OUT-NUMBER ABUSE CASES CONSISTENTLY - PERHAPS DUE TO A DIFFERENCE IN THE "NATURE" OF WHAT IS BEING REPORTED AND THE FACT THAT THE FORMER IS CONSIDERABLY MORE SERIOUS.

GRANTED, THE "RATES PER 1,000" COMPUTATIONS ARE BASED ON 0-18 YEARS OF AGE, HOWEVER, 59% OF THE VICTIMS REPORTED FALL

BETWEEN 0-9 YEARS OF AGE, AND, 34% ARE 15 AND YOUNGER (ONLY 16% ARE OVER 16 YEARS OLD), ACCORDING TO THE 1978 ABUSE/NEGLECT REGISTRY. DUE TO GREATER SPECIFICITY AND DETAIL IN THE DATA, THE 1977 REGISTRY PROVIDES THE FOLLOWING INSIGHTS:

A.) PROPORTION OF REPORTED CASES PARELLELS COUNTY POPULATION RANKING; IN OTHER WORDS, THE HIGHEST NUMBER OF REPORTS COME FROM HIGHER POPULATION COUNTIES: 18% FROM LARAMIE COUNTY, 16% FROM NATRONA, 11% FROM CAMPBELL, 8% FROM FREMONT, AND SO FORTH.

B.) BY MONTH, OCTOBER AND NOVEMBER TOGETHER ACCOUNTED FOR 22% OF ALL REPORTED CASES (12% AND 10%, RESPECTIVELY) IN 1977.

C.) WHILE THE SOURCES MAKING THE INITIAL REPORTS ARE SET FORTH IN EXHIBIT 25, THE AGENCIES RECEIVING THOSE REPORTS SHOULD BE DEFINED:

- 39% TO COUNTY & LOCAL AGENCIES.
- 8% TO LAW ENFORCEMENT & PROSECUTOR (NONE DIRECTLY TO THE COURT).
- 3% TO DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL SERVICES & PRIVATE AGENCIES.

GIVEN THE CONSIDERABLE INCREASES IN REPORTING, THERE IS LITTLE DOUBT WHERE THOSE CHANGES WILL BE FELT THE STRONGEST: AT THE LOCAL LEVEL.

MOST OF THE DATA PRESENTED IN THIS SECTION DEALS WITH CHARACTERISTICS OTHER THAN THE "PERPETRATOR", THEREFORE, A BRIEF NARRATIVE PERTINENT TO THAT CONCERN IS PROVIDED BELOW. THE STATISTICAL ANALYSES FOR THIS SUBSECTION ARE DERIVED FROM THE 1977 ABUSE/NEGLECT REGISTRY, AND, ARE LIMITED TO VALIDATED REPORTS ONLY:

1.) FOR "ABUSE ONLY" CASES, THE PROPORTION OF MALE/FEMALE PERPETRATORS IS DIVIDED ALMOST EQUALLY: 53% AND 47%, RESPECTIVELY, HOWEVER, "NEGLECT ONLY CASES" SHOW PREDOMINATELY FEMALE INVOLVEMENT: 72%. ALTHOUGH NOT AVAILABLE IN THE DATA BASE, IT IS PERHAPS THE CASE THAT SINGLE PARENT ARRANGEMENTS (OF WHICH THERE ARE MORE MOTHERS "ONLY" THAN FATHERS "ONLY") PROVIDE A SITUATION CONDUCIVE TO NEGLECT.

21.6% OF ALL CASES FALL IN THE 30-34 AGE GROUP: ABUSE-ONLY CASES CLUSTER AROUND THE 25-39 GROUP (59%), AND, NEGLECT-ONLY CASES AROUND THE 20-34 AGE GROUP (54%). AFTER 50 YEARS OLD, THE PROPORTION OF CASES DWINDLE TO VIRTUALLY NOTHING (6%) - THE ONLY EXCEPTION BEING NEGLECT-ONLY CASES, MALE PERPETRATOR, BETWEEN 50-54 YEARS OF AGE; THIS GROUP ACCOUNTS ALMOST HALF OF THE TOTAL OVER-FIFTY GROUP (46%).

2.) PERTINENT TO THIS STUDY, IS THE GROUP UNDER 19 YEARS OF AGE IDENTIFIED AS PERPETRATORS. IN ABUSE-ONLY CASES, THEY ACCOUNT FOR 10% OF THE VALIDATED CASES (7% OF ALL FEMALE PERPETRATORS AND 13% OF ALL MALE PERPETRATOTRS.). CONSISTENT WITH THE EARLIER ANALYSIS OF NEGLECT-ONLY CASES, 83% OF PERPETRATORS 19 AND UNDER WERE FEMALE (OR 12% OF ALL FEMALES).

3.) 83% EACH OF ABUSE-ONLY AND NEGLECT-ONLY CASES WERE IDENTIFIED AS CAUCASIAN (VALIDATED CASES ONLY).

4.) IN 31% OF ALL CASES, THE PERPETRATORS WERE IDENTIFIED AS THE NATURAL PARENTS: 69% OF ABUSE-ONLY AND 37% OF NEGLECT-ONLY CASES. ONLY ONE OTHER GROUP STANDS OUT AFTER NATURAL PARENTS, AND THOSE ARE STEP PARENTS: 10% OF ALL CASES - 13% ABUSE-ONLY AND 6% OF NEGLECT ONLY. REMAINING GROUPS RARELY ACHIEVED 2%: GRANDPARENTS (2.2%), PRE-SCHOOL CARE (1.6%), OTHER RELATIVE (1.3%), AND ADOPTED PARENT (1.7%). AFTER THE NATURAL PARENTS, CHILD ABUSE/NEGLECT CASES ARE A RARE EVENT IN OTHER GROUPS.

5.) OVER TWO-THIRDS (69.4%) OF VALIDATED-CASE PERPETRATORS WERE EITHER UNEMPLOYED (35%) OR EMPLOYED AT UNSKILLED JOBS (34%); 16% WERE IDENTIFIED AS SKILLED AND 3% AS PROFESSIONALS. INASMUCH AS INCOME IS RELATED TO EMPLOYMENT, IT IS CONSISTENT THAT OVER HALF (53.5%) OF THE VALIDATED CASES EVIDENCE AN ESTIMATED ANNUAL INCOME OF LESS THAN $9,000: THIS WAS ESPECAILLY TRUE OF NEGLECT-ONLY CASES - 63% WERE UNDER THE $9,000 FIGURE.

6.) AFTER LEGAL MARRIAGE (52%), THE NEXT LARGEST GROUP OF CASES FELL IN THE DIVORCED/SEPARATED/PARTNER-ABSENT CATEGORY (34%). NEVER MARRIED AND "COMMON-LAW" ACCOUNTED FOR 13% OF VALIDATED CASES. OF PARTICULAR NOTE IS THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN SOME GROUPS: 67% OF ABUSE-ONLY CASES OCCURRED IN LEGAL MARRIAGES (PRESUMABLY STILL INTACT AT THE TIME OF THE REPORT), AND, 45% OF NEGLECT-ONLY CASES OCCURRED IN DIVORCE/SEPARATED ARRANGEMENTS.

7.) AS THE NUMBER OF CHILDREN IN A FAMILY INCREASES, THE LIKELIHOOD OF ABUSE/NEGLECT DECLINES: SINGLE CHILD FAMILIES ACCOUNTED FOR 40% OF ALL CASES, AND, FIVE-PLUS CHILDREN FAMILIES ONLY SHOWED 7% OF ALL CASES.

8.) SOME INSIGHT IS POSSIBLE INTO THE VARIOUS SERVICES PROVIDED (OR ACTIONS TAKEN) WITH RESPECT TO VALIDATED CASES. SERVICES CONSISTENT WITH THE "CONTACT-POINTS" CONCEPT DISCUSSED IN THE INTRODUCTION OF THIS STUDY (CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM, FOSTER CARE, SHELTER CARE, AND COURT ACTION) ACCOUNTED FOR 21% OF ALL CASE SERVICES PROVIDED (10% INVOLVED COURT PLACEMENT OF CHILDREN). THERE IS NO INDICATION THAT THE SAME SERVICES WERE NOT INVOLVED IN SOME OF THE OTHER CATEGORIES (CASEWORK COUNSELING, HOMEMAKER SERVICES, HEALTH SERVICES, ETC.), FOR EXAMPLE, "OTHER PROTECTIVE SERVICES" ACCOUNTED FOR 15% OF ACTIONS TAKEN. IN ANY EVENT, 40% OF ALL CASES RECEIVED CASEWORK COUNSELING - 41% OF ABUSE-ONLY AND 39% OF NEGLECT-ONLY.

EXHIBIT 25

BREAKDOWN OF VARIOUS CATEGORIES OF REPORTING AGENTS, STATEWIDE, ALL CASES: 1971-1977

	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977 *	AGENT YEARLY AVERAGE
CRIMINAL JUSTICE	13	9	33	34	111	113	93	58
MEDICAL PROFESSIONALS[1]	14	7	27	47	52	113	68	39
SCHOOLS[2]	5	7	28	50	100	160	144	71
RELATIVES[3]	12	8	43	28	127	255	202	96
NON-RELATIVE[4]	38	20	20	35	133	263	220	98
OTHER, UNK., ANONYMOUS	27	129	60	28	79	151	130	86
TOTALS	109	180	211	222	602	997	857	454
AVERAGE PER YEAR PER AGENT	18	30	35	37	100	166	142	

*SEE FOOTNOTE ON PREVIOUS TABLE - RELATIVE TO 1977 DATA COLLECTION METHODS.

[1] INCLUDES: DOCTORS, HOSPITALS, PUBLIC HEALTH NURSES, MENTAL HEALTH CENTER.

[2] INCLUDES: TEACHERS, SCHOOL NURSES, SCHOOL COUNSELORS, OTHER SCHOOL PERSONNEL.

[3] INCLUDES: SELF-REPORTED.

[4] INCLUDES: FRIENDS, NEIGHBORS, CLERGY, BABY-SITTER, DAY-CARE.

9.) THE THREE MOST FREQUENTLY REPORTED FACTORS PRESENT IN THE VALIDATED CASES WERE: BROKEN FAMILY - 12%
INSUFFICIENT INCOME - 11%
FAMILY DISCORD - 10%

TO A LESSER EXTENT: LACK OF TOLERANCE - 9%
LOSS OF CONTROL - 7%

TOGETHER THEY ACCOUNT FOR ALMOST HALF (49.6%) OF THE CASES, HOWEVER, COLLECTIVELY THEY OCCUR MORE FREQUENTLY IN ABUSE-ONLY CASES (57%) THAN NEGLECT-ONLY CASES (47%), AND IN 45% OF ABUSE AND NEGLECT CASES (WHERE BOTH FORMS OF MISTREATMENT EXIST).

10.) THE ISSUE OF SEVERITY OF ABUSE/NEGLECT IS OBVIOUSLY IMPORTANT, AND FORTUNATELY ENOUGH THE DATA SHOW THAT FATALITIES ARE EXCEEDINGLY RARE (AT LEAST IN VALIDATED CASES): LESS THAN 1% FOR ALL CASES; HOWEVER, WHEN ABUSE AND NEGLECT ARE PRESENT IN THE SAME CASE, THE PROPORTION RISES TO 3%. NO TREATMENT ACCOUNTS FOR THE MAJORITY OF CASES: 71%.

EXHIBIT 25 (ON THE OPPOSITE PAGE) PROVIDES SOME TREND ANALYSIS DATA RELATIVE TO REPORTING AGENTS (OF ABUSE/NEGLECT). THE AVERAGE NUMBER OF REPORTS PER YEAR HAS STEADILY INCREASED SINCE 1971, DROPPING ONLY SLIGHTLY SINCE 1976, AND, ALTHOUGH NOT ON THIS EXHIBIT, THERE WAS A TREMENDOUS INCREASE IN 1978 OVER 1977, (EXHIBIT 24).

FOSTER CARE: STATUTORY AUTHORITY COVERING THE CARE AND PROTECTION OF CHILDREN SPEAKS TO INTERVENTION ON BEHALF OF DEPENDENT, NEGLECTED, DELINQUENT, ABUSED AND DEFECTIVE CHILDREN (W.S. 42-3-102(A)(II)). WHILE DATA WERE NOT AVAILABLE TO ASSESS LENGTH OF STAY (OR FREQUENCY OF CONTACT), THREE LEVELS OF CARE WERE NOTED:

1.) EMERGENCY SHELTER CARE - SHORT TERM AT 30 DAYS OR LESS.

2.) REGULAR FOSTER CARE - PROVIDING SUBSTITUTE CARE WHEN FAMILY RESOURCES ARE UNAVAILABLE. WHEN THE CHILD CANNOT MAINTAIN HIMSELF/HERSELF IN THE COMMUNITY, INSTITUTIONAL PLACEMENT MAY BE SOUGHT. (NO TIME LIMIT IS SPECIFIED).

3.) LONG-TERM FOSTER CARE - THIS INVOLVES AN AGREEMENT BETWEEN PUBLIC ASSISTANCE & SOCIAL SERVICES (AT THE COUNTY LEVEL) AND THE FOSTER PARENTS TO PROVIDE A STABLE, LONG-TERM FAMILY ARRANGEMENT FOR THE CHILD (OR CHILDREN) THROUGH THE NINETEENTH BIRTHDAY, OR, GRADUATION FROM HIGH SCHOOL.

DATA PROVIDED IN THE FOLLOWING EXHIBITS EXPLORES THE NUMBER OF FOSTER CARE PLACEMENTS (MOST OF WHICH ARE REGULAR FOSTER CARE), AVERAGE AGE, PROPORTION OF INSTITUTIONAL PLACEMENTS, AND PROPORTION BY COUNTY. TWELVE CONSECUTIVE MONTHS (APRIL 1978 THROUGH MARCH 1979) WERE UTILIZED, THEREFORE, TREND ANALYSIS OVER SEVERAL YEARS WAS NOT POSSIBLE.

DUE TO THE UNAVAILABILITY OF SPECIFIC DATA, CHARACTERIZATION OF THE CHILDREN UNDER SUCH CARE AS DELINQUENT OR OTHERWISE, IS CURRENTLY UNWARRANTED. THE INTENT, RATHER, IS TO DETERMINE ONLY WHAT PROPORTION OF CHILDREN BECOME INVOLVED IN THIS TYPE OF ARRANGEMENT. INCLUSION OF THIS VARIETY OF JUVENILES IS TRIGGERED PRIMARILY BY THE FACT THAT THE DISTRICT COURTS ARE INVOLVED IN VIRTUALLY ALL LEVELS OF THE FOSTER CARE ARRANGMENT - COURT ORDERS ARE USED IN PLACEMENT. FOR EXAMPLE, W.S. 14-6-206(1978) SPECIFIES THAT NO CHILD SHALL BE HELD IN DETENTION OR PLACED IN SHELTER CARE WITHOUT A COURT ORDER - EXCEPT ON A SHORT-TERM EMERGENCY BASIS (WHICH IS COVERED IN W.S. 14-6-205, 1978). W.S. 14-6-209

SPECIFIES THAT THE HEARING MUST TAKE PLACE AS SOON AS REASONABLE (BUT NO MORE THAN 72 HOURS) AFTER THE CHILD IS IN CUSTODY.

CONTACT WITH A CRIMINAL JUSTICE AGENCY (OR AGENCIES, WHERE LAW ENFORCEMENT INITIATES THE CONTACT) BRINGS SUCH CHILDREN INTO THE PURVIEW OF THE JUVENILE JUSTICE SYSTEM, AND, THEREFORE, RENDERS THEM APPROPRIATE SUBJECTS OF THIS STUDY.

EXHIBIT 2C

BREAKDOWN OF TYPE FOSTER CARE PLACEMENT
FOR APRIL, 1979.

	FREQUENCY	% TOTAL	AVERAGE AGE	RATE PER 1,000
INSTITUTIONAL PLACEMENT	72	18.8%	14.8	.5
REGULAR FOSTER CARE	243	63.5%	10.5	1.5
EMERGENCY SHELTER	44	11.5%	8.6	.3
OUT-OF-STATE* PLACEMENT	24	6.3%	12.8	.2
TOTAL	383	(100.0%)	——	2.4

* INCLUDES: COLORADO, NEVADA, MONTANA, ARKANSAS, WASHINGTON, CALIFORNIA, TEXAS, KANSAS, SOUTH DAKOTA, NEBRASKA.

** NOT INCLUDED WERE: A.F.D.C. FOSTER CARE, AND MATERNITY CARE CLASSIFICATIONS.

EXHIBIT 2C PRESENTS A BREAKDOWN OF THE FOUR MAJOR FOSTER CARE CATEGORIES, WITH FREQUENCY, PERCENTAGE OF TOTALS, AVERAGE AGE, AND RATES PER 1,000. THE DATA PRESENTED REPRESENT A SINGLE MONTH (APRIL 1979): REGULAR FOSTER CARE REPRESENTS THE SINGLE LARGEST CATEGORY (63.5%), AND, OBVIOUSLY THE HIGHEST RATE PER 1,000 - ALMOST 2 OUT OF EVERY 1,000 JUVENILES IN WYOMING WAS IN A REGULAR FOSTER CARE TYPE ARRANGEMENT IN APRIL 1979. HIGHEST AVERAGE AGE

OCCURS IN INSTITUTIONAL PLACEMENTS (14.8 YEARS); THE YOUNGEST JUVENILES FALL IN THE EMERGENCY SHELTER CARE PLACEMENT (3.6 YEARS), WHICH IS NORMALLY USED FOR ABUSE/NEGLECT CASES. EMERGENCY SHELTER CARE CREATES A PROBLEM IN DETERMINING HOW MANY CHILDREN USE THAT PARTICULAR SERVICE: BY DEFINITION, A CHILD CAN ONLY BE PLACED THERE FOR 30 DAYS OR LESS - HOW MANY TIMES THE SAME CHILD IS PLACED THERE IN THE SAME YEAR, OR, WITHIN THE SAME MONTH, IS UNKNOWN AT PRESENT. MOREOVER, THE REASONS FOR PLACEMENT ARE SOMEWHAT OBSCURE, AS IS THE AVERAGE LENGTH OF STAY IN ANY OF THE CATEGORIES.

POPULATION IS RELATED TO FREQUENCY OF USE FOR SUCH FOSTER CARE SERVICES - EXHIBIT 27 SPEAKS TO REGULAR FOSTER CARE AND PROVIDES, BY COUNTY, THE AVERAGE NUMBER PER MONTH UNDER FOSTER CARE, AVERAGE AGE, AND AGE RANGE. WITH THE EXCEPTION OF SUBLETTE COUNTY (AND TO A LESSER EXTENT, CROOK AND TETON COUNTIES), ALL SHOW A CONSISTENT, IF NOT WIDE, RANGE OF AGES UNDER FOSTER CARE. EXCLUDING THOSE COUNTIES WITH EXTREMELY LOW NUMBERS (LESS THAN TWO PER MONTH), THE LOWEST AVERAGE AGE IS BETWEEN 7 AND 9 YEARS OLD; THE HIGHEST 14 TO 15 YEARS OLD.

EXHIBIT 27

BREAKDOWN OF REGULAR FOSTER CARE CONTACTS: AVERAGE PER MONTH, AVERAGE AGE & RANGE, BY COUNTY.

(RANK-ORDERED)

COUNTY	AVERAGE PER MONTH	AVERAGE AGE	OVERALL AGE RANGE
LARAMIE	50	10.4	0-18
FREMONT	31	10.7	0-18
NATRONA	31	9.1	0-18
CAMPBELL	21	10.8	0-18
SWEETWATER	19	7.8	0-18
CONVERSE	17	9.7	0-19
SHERIDAN	11	7.5	0-18
ALBANY	10	11.9	0-18
CARBON	8	12.2	3-19
PARK	7	9.3	0-18
HOT SPRINGS	6	9.7	0-17
LINCOLN	5	11.4	2-18
SUBLETTE	4	15.1	12-17
CROOK	4	11.3	8-17
GOSHEN	3	10.0	0-18
JOHNSON	3	14.4	0-15
TETON	3	7.5	4-9
UINTA	3	9.0	1-15
BIG HORN	2	10.2	0-17
PLATTE	2	17.0	NO RANGE
NIOBRARA	1	13.0	NO RANGE
WASHAKIE	1	2.0	NO RANGE
WESTON	1	14.0	NO RANGE
STATEWIDE	243	10.5	0-19

THE REMAINING FOUR EXHIBITS ADDRESS THREE AREAS OF POTENTIAL/ACTUAL CONTACT WHICH MAY RESULT IN SOME FORM OF OFFICIAL ACTION: DRIVING VIOLATIONS (EXHIBIT 28), VEHICLE ACCIDENTS (EXHIBIT 29), SCHOOL DROPOUT RATES (EXHIBIT 30), AND EMPLOYMENT TRENDS (EXHIBIT 31).

DUE TO THE UNCERTAIN NATURE OF ANY POTENTIAL RELATIONSHIPS, THE FOLLOWING NARRATIVES WILL BE UNDERSTANDABLY BRIEF.

EXHIBIT 28: JUVENILES (DEFINED AS BETWEEN 14 AND 18 YEARS OF AGE) ACCOUNT FOR AN AVERAGE OF 14% OF ALL DRIVER'S LICENSES ISSUED IN ANY GIVEN YEAR - THE SAME GROUP REPRESENTS ONLY 9.5% OF THE STATE POPULATION. WHILE THE 1974 TO 1978 ABSOLUTE FREQUENCY INCREASED LESS THAN 1%, A MORE RECENT COMPARISON (1977-1978) SHOWS A 3.5% DECLINE IN LICENSES ISSUED, ALMOST 400 OF EVERY 1,000 JUVENILES IS ISSUED A DRIVER'S LICENSE IN ANY GIVEN YEAR, HOWEVER, AS POINTED OUT ABOVE, THIS RATE IS DECLINING CONSISTENTLY EACH YEAR - WITH A 1974-1978 DECREASE 9.5%. REMEMBER, THE ABSOLUTE NUMBER OF LICENSES DIFFERS FROM THE RATE OF LICENSING PER 1,000-IN THIS CASE IT SUGGESTS THAT EITHER THERE ARE FEWER 14-18 YEAR OLDS SEEKING LICENSES, OR A DECREASING NUMBER OF THIS AGE GROUP IN THE GENERAL POPULATION; WHATEVER THE REASON, THE DECREASE HAS NOT AFFECTED THE JUVENILE MOVING TRAFFIC VIOLATION RATE: THE RATE PER 1,000 LICENSES HAS INCREASED 50% BETWEEN 1974 AND 1978 - WITH MOST OF THE CHANGE OCCURRING IN 1976 OVER 1975 (UP 47%). MOST VIOLATIONS ARE FOR SPEEDING, RECKLESS DRIVING, SIGN VIOLATION, AND A SMALL PERCENTAGE OF DRUNK DRIVING.

EXHIBIT 23

LICENSING AND VIOLATION DATA FOR
JUVENILES 14-18 YEARS: 1974-1978.

	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1974-1978 CHANGE
JUVENILE LICENSES ISSUED*	15311	15304	15369	15897	15348	+ .2%
% OF ALL LICENSES ISSUED	12.4%	16.5%	14.5%	11.4%	13.5%	---
RATE PER 1,000	386.3	372.7	364.3	362.7	349.8	---
JUVENILES % CHANGE		- 4%	- 2%	- .5%	- 4%	- 9.5%
TOTAL JUVENILE VIOLATIONS	4480	4248	6276	6430	6716	---
% OF ALL VIOLATIONS	20.0%	18.2%	17.6%	18.0%	17.6%	---
RATE/1,000 LICENSES	292.6	277.6	408.4	404.5	437.6	---
% CHANGE		- 5%	+47%	- 1.0%	+ 8.2%	+50%

* BASED ON NEW LICENSES ISSUED DURING THAT YEAR.

EXHIBIT 29

TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS INVOLVING JUVENILES
14-18 YEARS AS DRIVER: 1974-1978.*

	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1974-1978
GRAND TOTAL ACCIDENTS	18736	19117	19600	19717	23457	+25.2%
% JUVENILE	20.0%	20.2%	20.4%	19.6%	18.7%	---
RATE PER 1,000 JUVENILES	94.4	94.0	94.7	88.2	102.4	---
% CHANGE	---	- .4%	- 1.0%	- 6.9%	+16.1%	+ 8.5%
ACCIDENT RATE PER 1,000 LICENSES'	144.5	147.2	146.5	143.2	156.7	---
% CHANGE		+ 1.9%	- .5%	- 2.3%	+ 9.4%	+ 8.4%

* FATAL AND INJURY ARE COMBINED; DRIVER WYOMING RESIDENT.

1. BASED ON ALL JUVENILE LICENSES IN EFFECT DURING EACH YEAR.

EXHIBIT 29 ADDRESSES JUVENILE TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS (AS OPPOSED TO GENERAL VIOLATIONS) AND FINDS JUVENILES RESPONSIBLE FOR THEIR SHARE OF SUCH INCIDENTS: AVERAGING ABOUT 20% OF ALL YEARLY ACCIDENTS. WHILE THE OVERALL NUMBER OF ACCIDENTS HAS INCREASED 25% (1974-1978), THE RATE OF JUVENILE ACCIDENTS HAS INCREASED ONLY 3.5% DURING THE SAME PERIOD.

School Drop-outs

Even though the precise nature of the relationship between drop-outs and "crime" has not been completely proven, the evidence in past research suggest "some" effect exists. For that reason, Exhibit 30 presents data from all counties comparing drop-out rates per 1,000 enrolled students in grades 7 through 12 (no drop-outs were detected prior to grade seven). The delta symbol (Δ) represents the change in rates per 1,000. Changes in enrollment rates during the same period are also provided.

Briefly, then, Niobrara shows the highest increase in drop-outs (268%), followed by Crook (189%), Fremont (165%), and Big Horn (141%) counties. The overall drop-out rate statewide is 43%, compared to an overall enrollment increase of 5%.

Predictably, 8 counties evidencing a decline in enrollments also experienced a decline in droptouts: Goshen, Hot Springs, and Park counties, for example. The reverse is also understandable - more students (which possibly drains available resources) nets an increase in dropouts - thirteen counties were so affected. Unknown factors, however, appear to be evident in counties where the change reversed itself: Big Horn shows a 3% decline in enrollments, and, a 141% increase in the dropout rate. The same phenomena occurred in Johnson, Natrona, Sublette, and Weston counties. Enrollment itself is dependent upon changes in the county population, therefore, positive percentage changes in enrollment should be reflected by a similar increase in the general population. For the most part this relationship holds true when population changes presented in Exhibit 1 (p. 20) are compared with enrollment changes in Exhibit 30. Platte county showed the only really atypical change: Enrollment increased 22%, however, the dropout rate decreased 8% in 1978 over 1974.

EXHIBIT 30

DROPOUT RATE, BY COUNTY, FOR LIMITED POPULATION-AT-RISK: 1974, 1976, 1978.*

	DROP-OUT RATE PER 1,000			1974-1978 DROP-OUT Δ	1974-1978 ENROLLMENT Δ
	1974	1976	1978		
ALBANY	38.9	31.3	56.3	+ 45%	+ 3%
BIG HORN	14.6	25.8	35.2	+141%	- 3%
CAMPBELL	48.5	66.0	61.0	+ 26%	+ 17%
CARBON	58.1	44.7	65.2	+ 12%	+ 13%
CONVERSE	43.9	44.6	71.0	+ 62%	+ 32%
CROOK	15.5	31.7	44.8	+189%	+ 6%
FREMONT	26.0	50.0	68.8	+165%	+ 4%
GOSHEN	52.3	38.1	38.4	- 27%	- 5%
HOT SPRINGS	30.7	38.8	22.6	- 26%	- 10%
JOHNSON	16.1	20.3	30.2	+ 88%	- 4%
LARAMIE	32.6	46.2	60.8	+ 87%	+ 2%
LINCOLN	19.3	27.6	31.9	+ 65%	+ 22%
NATRONA	45.4	40.5	64.7	+ 43%	- 1%
NIOBRARA	18.5	56.9	68.1	+268%	+ 8%
PARK	37.7	31.0	35.1	- 7%	- 6%
PLATTE	31.3	47.6	28.8	- 8%	+ 22%
SHERIDAN	33.2	31.3	35.9	+ 8%	+ 4%
SUBLETTE	7.6	18.7	9.5	+ 25%	- 2%
SWEETWATER	68.3	52.1	75.6	+ 11%	+ 9%
TETON	29.8	0	33.3	+ 12%	+199%
UINTA	57.8	45.3	40.0	- 31%	- 1%
WASHAKIE	33.3	43.1	56.8	+ 71%	+ 2%
WESTON	37.0	28.3	45.1	+ 22%	- 3%
WYOMING	38.2	41.3	54.7	+ 43%	+ 5%

* POPULATION-AT-RISK IS BASED ON TOTAL ENROLLMENT DURING THE YEAR, BY COUNTY, IN GRADES 7 THROUGH 12. {"LIMITED" BECAUSE ONE CANNOT BE A DROP-OUT WITHOUT BEING ENROLLED.}

FINALLY, EXHIBIT 31 EXPLORES A RELATIONSHIP THAT MAY BE ONLY SPURIOUS - IN OTHER WORDS, THE NUMBERS APPEAR TO INDICATE SOME CAUSE/EFFECT RELATIONSHIP, WHEN, IN FACT, IT MAY BE PURELY ACCIDENTAL.

USING MOST OF THE SAME JURISDICTIONS PRESENTED IN EXHIBITS 3A THROUGH 3I, THIS IS A COMPARISON OF EMPLOYMENT RATES WITH ARREST RATES PER 1,000 JUVENILES BETWEEN 1974 AND 1978. FOR ALL BUT TWO COUNTIES (SHERIDAN AND NATRONA), THERE IS EVIDENCE SUGGESTING THAT WHEN EMPLOYMENT RATES GO UP, ARREST RATES GO DOWN! FOR EXAMPLE, THE ARREST RATE FOR ALBANY COUNTY DECREASED 42% BETWEEN 1974 AND 1978, HOWEVER, THE EMPLOYMENT RATE INCREASED ALMOST IDENTICALLY AT 50%.

AGAIN, THE RELATIONSHIP IS MERELY SPECULATIVE AT THIS POINT AND IS CERTAINLY IN NEED OF ADDITIONAL DATA AND MORE SOPHISTICATED ANALYSIS.

EMPLOYMENT AND ARREST RATES FOR SELECTED COUNTIES,
JUVENILES AGE 14-18 YEARS, 1974-1978 *

	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1975-1978 CHANGE
ALBANY (RATE)	195.0	144.0	128.0	126.0	216.0	
EMPLOYMENT Δ		- 26%	- 11%	- 2%	+ 71%	+ 50%
ARREST Δ						- 42%
CARBON (RATE)	253.0	256.0	249.0	307.0	338.0	
EMPLOYMENT Δ		+ 1%	- 3%	+ 23%	+ 10%	+ 32%
ARREST Δ						- 63%
CONVERSE (RATE)	233.0	255	211.0	224.0	331.0	
EMPLOYMENT Δ		+ 9%	- 17%	+ 6%	+ 48%	+ 30%
ARREST Δ						- 29%
FREMONT (RATE)	184.0	157.0	168.0	178.0	239.0	
EMPLOYMENT Δ		- 15%	+ 7%	+ 6%	+ 34%	+ 52%
ARREST Δ						- 27%
SHERIDAN (RATE)	198.0	249	212.0	287.0	214.0	
EMPLOYMENT Δ		+ 26%	- 15%	+ 35%	- 25%	- 14%
ARREST Δ						- 17%
LARAMIE (RATE)	228.0	185.0	215.0	251.0	259.0	
EMPLOYMENT Δ		- 19%	+ 16%	+ 17%	+ 3%	+ 40%
ARREST Δ						- 29%
NATRONA (RATE)	177.0	197.0	198.0	207.0	282.0	
EMPLOYMENT Δ		+ 11%	+ 1%	+ 5%	+ 36%	+ 43%
ARREST Δ						+ 16%

* COUNTIES USED HERE CORRESPOND WITH THOSE COUNTIES USED IN PREVIOUS ARREST DATA TABLES. RATE EQUALS RATE PER 1,000.